

Report from MISSISSIPPI:

Jimcrow Hits The Children Hardest of All

(This is the third of a series of eyewitness accounts of the upsurge of the Negro people's activity in the South by Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the Daily Worker, who is making a trip through the southern states.)

BY ABNER W. BERRY

JACKSON, Miss.

Gov. Hugh L. White's astute cultivation of Negro educational leaders and the most thorough-going consolidation of "white rule" have teamed up to prevent, so far, any equalization suits by parents of Negro school children in this state.

Official Mississippi is worried though over the prospects of a Negro applying for entrance to the state university, but as yet no Negro student has knocked at that educational door.

In both instances, it would take some intestinal fortitude on the part of a Negro in a Mississippi 77 years removed from the blood-soaked restoration of "home (white) rule" to openly challenge his state's official policy. For "home rule" in Mississippi has meant—and means—the right of white political leaders to dictate policy without fear or hindrance from Negroes reduced to the status of wards.

There are some Negro teachers here who would think this a harsh judgment, for during the post-war years there have been great improvements in teachers' pay and school plant. The campus of Jackson College, the newest state-supported Negro institution of higher education, is beautiful; its buildings modern and well appointed; and nice new cars of faculty members were in its driveways the day I visited. But in the Jackson College library there were current facts of Mississippi educational life which should destroy all attitudes of complacency.

Jackson College, I learned from official reports, is one of two state supported colleges for Negro students, while

there were five senior colleges and 14 junior colleges provided for whites. In addition, private agencies operated five senior and an equal number of junior colleges for whites and there were five junior and three senior private colleges for Negroes.

FIGURES FALSIFY

But these figures do not tell the whole story at all. The 19 state-supported white colleges are spread throughout the state, so that many white students can go to school and live at home. Negro students wishing a college education in a state school must go either to Alcorn A. and M. at Alcorn or to Jackson, and incur the additional expense of living away from home.

Although Negroes outnumber whites in the state (the census figures do not show this, but school figures do), they may not complete their education in medicine, law, commerce, engineering and other graduate subjects in state schools. There are no Negro schools above college level, although the University of Mississippi and Mississippi State College—both state supported—have fully developed graduate courses for white men and women students.

Just about two months ago Gov. White, who, by the way, is the state's wealthiest lumberman, told a group of Negro farmers, businessmen and professionals meeting in Alcorn College:

"I am going to do all I can to help advance your cause for a better balanced agriculture, improved school facilities and increased opportunities in this state. . . .

"The time has come when we must provide better educational facilities for the colored people of Mississippi. I hope to do away with one-room schools and give you the facilities you deserve."

Gov. White, who took over the governorship last January from Fielding H. Wright, the Dixiecrat leader, is reacting both to the growing Negro vote and the outside pressures in the form of equalization suits throughout the country. He goes about shaking hands with Negro leaders throughout the state and puts up an "en-

lightened" front, at least, for one who walked out of the 1948 Democratic convention in protest against the party's civil rights plank. But if the proof of the pudding is in the eating, it is going to require some vigorous activity from Gov. White and his aides before Mississippi Negroes can enjoy the educational dish he has promised them.

SCHOOL BIAS

Beginning with the one-teacher schools, there are 1,718 for Negroes and only 60 for whites to be abolished. White high school students have 546 high schools to attend, 292 of them fully accredited whose graduates can gain admittance to most colleges without examination.

But there are only 125 Negro high schools, and of these a bare 37 are fully four-year accredited schools. And although Negroes are the mainstays of Mississippi agriculture, there are just five agricultural high schools for Negroes, while for young white farmers there are 15.

Mississippi hires 9,411 white (Continued on Page 4)

Tenants Picket City Hall, Hit Firetraps, Evictions

By MICHAEL SINGER

Two hundred tenants, including a Negro mother whose three-year-old child was killed in a Brownsville fire-trap tragedy on April 23, and victims of the Bedford-Stuyvesant incinerator death-trap which took seven Puerto Rican lives last week, staged a two-hour fighting demonstration before the City Housing Authority yesterday. From noon to 2 p.m. their denunciations of criminally negligent housing officials and their demands for eviction moratoriums, relocation, low-rent housing and an end to destruction of temporary veteran barracks, rang out through the City Hall area.

At the height of the demonstration, Sol Fisher, attorney for the New York City Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, whose

GURLEY FLYNN DEFENDS CP TODAY AT HEARING BY McCARRAN BOARD IN N.Y.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist Party national committee member, will appear here at 10 a.m. today before the Subversive Activities Control Board as a witness for the party.

The SCAB hearing, which has been under way for more than a year in Washington under provisions of the McCarran Law, will

be continued this week and part of next in Room 2804, Federal Court House, Foley Square. The proceedings are aimed to outlaw the CP.

Miss Flynn will be examined on the witness stand by Vito Marcantonio and John Abt, attorneys for the CP.

The Smith Act trial of Miss

Flynn and 15 other New York Communists has been recessed by Judge Edward J. Dimock until next Monday.

The SACB hearing panel will continue the hearing in New York next week, when Dr. Aptheker is scheduled to return to the stand under cross-examination by government attorneys.

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British Labor MPs Rip Korea Plane Raid, Fear War Extension

Says U.S. May Bomb China Without Asking UN

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett told a news conference today that the American military chiefs may order U.S. planes to bomb Manchuria without consulting the United Nations. The authority of Gen. Mark W. Clark to order such action, if an "emergency" arises, would be "rather complete," Lovett declared.

LONDON, June 24.—The British people registered shock, anger and fear today as their newspapers told them that Pentagon forces had just staged the largest air attack of the Korean war almost on the Manchurian border of People's China. The public anger and

fear that the U. S. Government is trying to make a Korean truce impossible by extending the war to China was given expression in the House of Commons. There Labor members of Parliament hammered away at the Churchill government's failure to speak out against Washington's handling of the Korea question.

Even former Prime Minister Clement Attlee, usually attempting to water down Labor back bench denunciation of Washington war policy, expressed fears concerning the implications in the air attack on Korean power plants near the Yalu River, and asked for an immediate debate on the incident.

But Churchill, who went to Commons after lunching with U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, refused to agree to such a debate.

The Tory Prime Minister, required to answer a barrage of questions on the massive air raid, admitted that his government had not been informed in advance by its "free world ally" of the attack.

He denied that any new policy was signified by the raid on China's doorstep, and sought to placate public indignation by adding:

"We naturally reserve all our rights as a friendly ally to make any representations which may be

thought desirable."

Churchill also turned down a demand by Emanuel Shinwell, former Labor Defense Minister, for an international conference among the Washington bloc nations in the face of the danger that the Korean conflict may be blown up "into a full scale war."

The Tory Prime Minister complained:

"We are in an extremely difficult and delicate position in the (Continued on Page 6)

PEACE ACTIVITIES TO MARK TWO YEARS OF KOREA WAR

Peace rallies and leaflet distributions will be on the agenda in numerous localities throughout the city today (Wednesday) two years

since the Korean War started. At 8 p.m. the New York Young People's Conference for Peace will stage a mass leaflet distribution in Times Square, the leaflet carrying the message: "Two Years Is Too Much—End the Korean War Now."

During the day, major activities will include two big noon-time rallies, one sponsored by the Communist Labor Peace Committee at 38th St. and 7th Ave., another by the Distributive Peace Workshop at Spring St. and Broadway.

Hundreds of women and children are expected to take part in a peace delegation to the United Nations to mark the ending of two years of the Korean war.

PEOPLE URGED BY CP TO ACT NOW FOR TRUCE IN KOREA

— See Page 3 —

PEACE CANDIDATE BATTLES REACTIONARY FOR CONGRESS SEAT IN CALIFORNIA

By STEVE MURDOCK

RICHMOND, Cal., June 24.—It's going to be a labor-supported peace candidate against an out-and-out reactionary in the November election race for the new Sixth District (Contra Costa and Solano counties) seat in Congress.

This is the clear prospect following the June 3 primary election in which the field of aspirants to the newly-created seat was narrowed down from six to two.

Robert L. Condon, Democratic State Assemblyman with a progressive record and full labor support, will battle it out with John F. Baldwin, Jr., Martinez Republican, who has been waging a red-baiting campaign.

Complete returns from Contra

Costa and Solano counties gave Baldwin a total of 46,752 votes on both the Republican and Democratic tickets to 45,935 for Condon.

The campaigning between now and November will be for the considerable number of labor votes that apparently did not go to the polls in the primary and for the 4,528 Republican votes that went to two other candidates and the 9,428 that went to four others on the Democratic ticket.

WANTS FEP

Condon, a labor attorney who has represented oil workers and other key Contra Costa County unions, will obviously need vigorous and active labor support if he is going to turn back the Baldwin

challenge, which is obviously well-financed.

While Baldwin has featured red-baiting and talked of "the job of driving Communists out of Washington," Condon has taken a stand in support of civil rights.

He has attacked witchhunts and the concept of "guilt by association." He has pledged himself to fight for the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. He believes that "strengthening the democratic processes at home strengthens our chances for peace."

Condon has come out for fair employment practices, a key issue to thousands of Negroes living in the Richmond, Pittsburg and Vallejo areas.

Student Poll at Genoa U. Shows Belief S. Korea Started War

South Korea, not North Korea, was the aggressor in June, 1950, declared an overwhelming majority of Italian students at the University of Genoa, who took part in a poll this spring.

The vote was 137 to 28 at a poll conducted by the staff of the Tech Engineering News. This is the organ of the undergraduate students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge near Boston.

The Genoa students also voted 169 to 54 against Italian participation in the Atlantic Pact. They also declared that America is dominated by Wall Street by a 150 to 50 vote. And they voted by 129 to 38 in support of the proposition that Communism will be a greater power in 50 years than it is today.

The May, 1952, issue of Tech Engineering News, which is on file at the Columbia University Library, carries the results of the poll. The Tech editors describe these results as "startling," shocking and "disappointing." "What it represents is the breakdown of American policy," the student journal asserts.

The Tech editors wanted to find out how much support the "Western World" would have in a war. And they were very much "disappointed" by the answers they got.

The editors explain that they were only able to poll some 250 students on account of technical difficulties. But they feel the results were significant.

The balloting was secret. "The method of polling was simple," the Tech editors report. "Question sheets were distributed to freshmen and sophomores in physics lectures and Italian classes.

The sheets were marked and returned unsigned."

The Tech pollsters asked 13 questions. And they report the Italian students' answers in an article headed "South Korea — Aggressor."

The students' answers are not always consistent with each other. But the weight of the answers is strongly against the plans for an Italian-Washington war alliance.

The first three questions are about war. And we give the queries and answers below.

1. Is a World War inevitable? Yes 197; No 38; Don't know 14.
2. Do you favor Italian participation in the Atlantic Pact? Yes 54; No 100; Don't know 11.

3. Can Europe be defended against a Russian attack? Yes 37; No 192; Don't know 20.

The next four questions are about America. The first of these questions comes under four parts.

1. America is:
a. The land of materialism, where spiritual concepts are of secondary importance. Yes 198; No 50; Don't know 2.

b. An imperialistic power, menacing world peace. Yes 175; No 40; Don't know 35.

c. A truly democratic nation. Yes 102; No 100; Don't know 20.

d. Dominated by Wall Street. Yes 150; No 50; Don't know 20.

e. Interested in maintaining world peace. Yes 136; No 82; Don't know 43.

2. There is greater liberty in Italy than in America. Yes 190; No 40; Don't know 10.

3. Labor unions are stronger in Italy than in America. Yes 53; No 145; Don't know 28.

Was South Korea the aggressor in June, 1950? Yes 137; No 28; Don't know 19.

Nomination of Negro for Senate Stirs Harlem

By MICHAEL SINGER

The selection of Julius A. Archibald, Negro attorney and school teacher, as the candidate for the State Senate by West Side last week touched among Tammany and Republican leaders. Blaikie, insurgent Democratic head of the 7 A.D. Democratic Club, named Archibald as the opponent to the Tammany nominee in next August's primaries after organization Democrats reportedly insisted on nominating Harold I. Panken, white incumbent in the State Senate from the 21 S.D.

Blakie, who last March told this reporter that he was "ready and willing" to break down the lily-white State Senate, defeated Panken for the leadership last month.

Harlem Democratic leaders were apparently at a loss as to how to oppose Blakie's move because the drive for the election of a Negro to the State Senate which has never been represented by a Negro has taken on sweeping proportions. Republican leaders were also faced with demands from rank and file voters for nomination of a Negro, and the possibility existed that in addition to Archibald, the Tammany and GOP forces in the 21 S.D. might be compelled to nominate Negroes representing the overwhelming population of the area.

On-the-street and political off-the-record comment gave the initiating Committee To Elect a Negro to the State Senate—a non-partisan organization—major credit for forcing Blakie to select Archibald.

The committee placed large ads in the Negro press over the weekend calling on the people to "End Jim Crow in New York State Senate." The 35 signatories, in-

cluding leading Democrats and Republicans, called on "leaders of all political parties to recognize the justice of the Negro people's demand for representation by supporting the nomination and election of a Negro to the State Senate from the 21 S.D."

Among those who signed were Joseph Bailey, Republican and former Assemblyman, whom many Republicans are demanding as their party's senatorial candidate; Carl Lawrence, Harlem newspaperman who is campaigning in the Democratic primary for an Assembly post; Victor E. Williams, of the Old Ironsides Democratic Club; Romono Carratt, American Labor Party nominee for the 21 S.D. who has expressed a willingness to withdraw in favor of a candidate agreed upon by all major parties; Jacques Isler, noted Negro attorney; the Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.; Bryan Hannon of the Transport Workers Union and a member of the Democratic County Committee.

Also the Rev. Herminio L. Perez; Col. Leopold Phillip; Ewart G. Guinier, secy-treas, United Public Workers; Hope Stevens, outstanding Harlem woman leader; Nina Evans, excec. secy. of the Domestic Workers Union; Constance D. Heyworth, Manhattanville Tenant Council leader; Mrs. Natalie DeLoach, Harlem businesswoman; Constance H. Curtis, Negro newspaper woman; and Florence Seiras, member of the Republican County Committee.

The vigor and scope of this non-partisan drive to smash the lily-white setup in the State Senate has stirred widespread enthusiasm throughout Harlem and created a rank and file groundswell in the major parties for nomination of Negro candidates.

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By Labor Research Association
THE "WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT, 1950-51," recently released by the United Nations shows that, after the tempo of world industrial activity had risen considerably following the intervention in Korea, the rate of growth of industrial production in the "developed private enterprise economies," as it calls the capitalist countries, "appears to have slowed down during the second half of 1951 and early in 1952."

While the production of armaments and investment goods continued to rise, the output of consumer goods dropped owing to a slackening of consumer demands." (Our emphasis—LRA).

On the other hand, in what the report calls the "centrally planned economies," meaning the socialist states, "increases in industrial production in 1951 were generally in line with economic plans . . . several of

these countries raised their production targets." And in the Soviet Union "the rise in supply of consumer goods made it possible for consumer prices to be reduced."

It shows also that in the USSR, Bulgaria and eastern Germany "supplies of consumer goods improved, and this was reflected in reduced prices." And in China "the recovery in industry and agriculture and the agrarian reform were accompanied by increases in the real earnings and consumption of workers and peasants in 1950 and 1951."

THE SUPPLEMENTARY survey by the UN on "Recent Changes in Production," released May 18, showed that by 1950 industry in the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria "had risen much higher—relative to pre-war levels—than either the world

or the European average." In 1951 "increases in output continued at rates at least as high as in western European countries and the world as a whole." Industrial output in the USSR showed an increase of 23 percent in 1950 and of 16 percent in 1951.

It pointed out also that "The tendency for heavy industries to expand more than light industries . . . has been much more pronounced in the case of the Soviet Union and the eastern European countries." The levels of production "relative to 1938" were much higher for engineering products than for textiles, especially in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

In discussing maintenance of full employment, the UN's preliminary report on the World Social Situation, released May 12, pointed out that in eastern Europe and the USSR "full em-

(Continued on Page 6)

Lerner and Anti-Semitism in the Rosenberg Case

By MICHAEL VARY

Last Tuesday evening I sat next to Max Lerner at the press table at the Rosenberg meeting in Brooklyn. On Thursday I had the nauseating experience of reading Lerner's piece on the meeting in the New York Post.

Lerner was obviously upset. His concern, no doubt, stemmed from the deep impact which the Rosenberg case has had upon the Jewish community. It is to relieve this impact, to take the stench of anti-Semitism off the Administration and the courts, that Max Lerner made the trip to Flatbush.

Lerner may have been stirred to anger and compassion, as he declares in his column. But the anger was not directed at the death sentence (even though he admits it was "unprecedented and harsh") and the compassion was not

reserved for the Rosenbergs. The anger was directed at the hard-working committee which arranged the meeting, and the compassion was extended toward the thousand decent Brooklynites who attended. Indeed, there was little evidence of any emotion in Lerner while he chatted gaily with his conferees from the Herald Tribune and other papers at the press table. When he wasn't chatting, he leaned back comfortably in his chair, visibly distributed by the turn of events.

SOME FACTS

Let's straighten out a few facts. Lerner complains no word was said that would lead one to believe the Rosenbergs are innocent. If he hadn't come in so late, he would have heard Gloria Agrin, the attorney, describe some of the "legal" aspects of the case. He

would have heard her tell of the wild boasts of the prosecution which never materialized, of the introduction of such "evidence" as signatures on a nominating petition, membership in a fraternal organization, collection cans for Spanish relief, etc.

He would have heard her tell of the phony "scientific data" which the Rosenbergs allegedly stole and which were, according to science writers for LIFE and other publications, either public knowledge or of no particular importance.

Lerner characterizes the appearance of Rabbi Shariff as "the prize catch of the cynical men." Such reference to a man of Rabbi Shariff's age and long religious service could be considered both disrespectful and insulting. But beyond that, the chairman of the

meeting himself announced that Rabbi Shariff approached the committee with the request to speak, that the committee did not seek him out.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Lerner's main guns are trained on the ever-increasing public recognition of anti-Semitism in the trial. Yuri Suhl, author of "One Foot in America," described this anti-Semitism very well. It was not the Committee which introduced that issue, but the government and the judge who based their case on that issue.

"What better ammunition could the anti-Semites have than Judge Kaufman's declaration that the Rosenbergs single-handedly caused the Korean war and the loss of 50,000 American lives," Mr. Suhl asked. He pointed to the immediate outcry among editorialists

and columnists in the Jewish press, many of them of Lerner's political persuasion.

The "insult to the Jews," of which Lerner complains, comes not from the committee and the decent people who believe that the death sentence of the Rosenbergs is a travesty of justice. The insult comes from Lerner's pen, for he assumes that the Jewish people are fools if they do not heed Lerner's polemics. The Jewish people, to Mr. Lerner's chagrin, are not inclined to follow the misleaders who would alibi an administration that is hell-bent for war and that stands with both feet in a program of genocide against the Negro people.

The Rosenberg meeting in Flatbush proved that the Jewish people don't heed Lerner.

Mongolia, Albania, Korea to Show Films at Czech Fete

By DAVID PLATT

The fame of the international film festivals held annually in Czechoslovakia has spread far and wide in the six years of its existence.

This is the only world-wide festival where the sole basis of judging a film is whether it helps the fight 'For Peace, For A New Man, For a Better Mankind,' combining artistic form with progressive content.

One never sees at this festival such unhealthy films as Rashomon, Streetcar Named Desire, The River, or Outcast of the Islands.

In the international festivals sponsored by Hollywood movie companies (whose theme is usually For War, For Degraded Man, For an Injured and Insulted Mankind), escapist films and force and violence films whose sole purpose is to prepare the ground for acceptance of war and fascism, are bound to win prizes.

The great strength of the Czechoslovak film festival is its conception of film art as

a weapon in the service of the people, not the oppressors of the people.

Two years ago when I attended the Fifth International Film Festival in Czechoslovakia the entries included the first feature-length films of the People's Republic of China, and the first documentary film on life in North Korea.

This year's festival (the seventh), which will run from July 12 to Aug. 3, will witness another noted event—the first documentary film produced by the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Mongolian film deals with present-day life in this new Republic and was filmed by Mongolian and Soviet artists, according to the sponsors of the festivals.

The New Albania will be represented with its first short films and documentaries, while several new films recently produced in Korea will be shown.

The 1952 festival entries of the USSR include M. Chiaur-

eli's Unforgettable Year 1919, "depicting the young Soviet state's victorious struggle against the armies of intervention," and Ten Years in the Saddle. S. Yutkevich's film story of the Russian traveler Przhhevalski and his "celebrated discoveries in Central Asia."

This year's Chinese entries will be the feature films 'Victory of the People of Inner Mongolia' and Red Flag Over Green Rock. Both derive their themes from the Chinese People's liberation war against Hirohito and Chiang Kai-shek.

Poland has entered The Young Chopin and The First Days, feature film on Polish reconstruction following World War Two.

Hungary will show 'Madam Dery,' a film about the struggle for cultural independence in Hungary in the first part of the 19th century.

The German Democratic Republic will show among others, a feature-length documentary on the life and work of President Wilhelm Pieck.

The Farmers' Experience Under Capitalism and Under Socialism

MARKS AGAINST THE PEASANTRY. By David Mitrany. University of North Carolina Press. Chapel Hill. \$4.50.

By ERIC BERT

In his "Marks Against the Peasant" David Mitrany has attempted a theoretical and historical refutation of Marxism in relation to the agrarian question.

Mitrany argues that Marx' theoretical analysis of agriculture held only, if at all, for England; that Marx was ignorant of agricultural development elsewhere in the world; that Marx' analysis does not hold for predominantly peasant countries; that Marx was antagonistic to the peasants; that the doctrine of the class struggle hardens the antagonism of workers and peasants; and that the experience of the Soviet Union and of the People's Democracies proves that Marxist doctrine was imposed by strategem and force where there was no basis in historic development for it.

But the central fact of agriculture in the capitalist world today is that the overwhelming proportion of the small farmers or peasants, operate only a few acres of land, use only the most elementary tools and equipment, and have at their command only the minimum of draft power. These they operate under the most onerous conditions of tenancy or mortgage indebtedness and taxation. (This is apart from the plantation laborers in the colonies, or agricultural wage workers in the capitalist countries, who have not even the shadow of tenure in the land.)

The decisive fact in the development of agricultural production under capitalism today is the use of machinery instead of hand tools, and the appearance of the tractor in the place of animal draft power.

The focal point of agricultural production in capitalist society is production for the market, even though production for self-use

forms an essential part. Even the smallest farmers or peasants must produce for the market in order to purchase those means of production and the subsistence which they cannot produce.

Those farmers or peasants who operate big farms, with substantial equipment and draft power, can secure credit to enlarge the scale of their operations. When the small farmer or peasant can borrow, the rates are usurious, and credit serves not to enlarge his scale of production but to entangle him in the toil of the money capitalists, and thus depress his living standards further.

The routine reply to this analysis of agricultural production is that the overwhelming majority of the capitalist world's agricultural producers are small farmers or peasants, who own some chattels, and a portion of whom own their own land. They have not become agricultural wage workers, nor have they been driven to the cities to become industrial wage workers, or beggars, it is said.

All this is true. What the protagonists of this argument fail to point out, however, is that the survival of the small farmer or peasant is accomplished by the sacrifice of part of his chattels, his land (if he owns it), and his living standards. Throughout the capitalist world, the small farmers and peasants, and agricultural laborers, occupy the lowest layer in the social structure.

Engels—unlike Mitrany—was determinedly opposed to soft-soaping the peasants about their prospects. He would have denounced with contempt Mitrany's myth that "in the United States the policy is now to break up the old cotton lands of the South into small units for mixed subsistence farming, as the best way of redeeming the soil (as well as the health and self-respect of the eight million white and Negro sharecroppers) exhausted by the endless raising of profitable commercial crops."

Mitrany advances the theory of "peasant idealism." This theory embraces "unity within the village," declares that the undifferentiated "peasantry" is the key class within

society (because of a mystic relationship to the soil) and implies that salvation for the peasant is possible under capitalism.

There are two possibilities open for the bulk of the peasants—either adherence to the capitalist class or an alliance with the working class. The Peasant parties and their dominant leaders attempted the first after World War I. The result, as Mitrany reports, was the victory of reaction in Hungary in 1919, Bulgaria in 1923, Poland in 1926, Yugoslavia in 1929, Rumania in 1931 and Czechoslovakia in 1938. (p.122) Mitrany concludes that this "may suggest that a peasant political system is all too vulnerable to counter revolution." (p. 85) It suggests something different—which Marx and Engels knew—that only under the leadership of the working class is a progressive change possible in modern society. The vulnerability of the "peasant political system" lay in the fact that it was wedded to capitalism (despite all the fancy phrases of its leaders) and that once the capitalists had no further need of a peasant political facade to still the revolt of the workers and peasants, they dumped the peasant leaders and went over to naked reaction.

The history of eastern Europe since 1945 is for Mitrany an unrelenting "extermination of the peasants". This, he says, was affected, first, by distributing land among the peasants, second, by introducing cooperation in agriculture, with the goal of collectivization with the "final assault" launched after the repudiation and denunciation of Tito.

But it is clear that the peasants of eastern Europe have not been "exterminated"—they are working more productively than ever before, receive greater income, and enjoy cultural advantages that could not even be dreamed of under capitalism.

Mitrany is complaining of the "extermination," not of the peasants, but of the exploiting peasants, the profiteers and black marketeers, the landlords, as social classes.

Ted Tinsley Says

YOU WASH MY SHIRT

Some time ago—I forget just how long—the writer, critic, and ex-progressive Granville Hicks wrote a piece called The Despair of Arthur Koestler.

I mention this because I have done some thinking about it, and I have concluded that never in history have so many people made a living from scratching each other's backs.

This business of being an ex-progressive is Big Business, a monopoly. You can get aboard the

John Dos Passos might enter the scene with an essay on The Spirit of Futility in Louis Fisher. Now this puts Fisher in a very advantageous position. He can write on Dos Passos, Taft, and the World Guilt Complex, or on Hicks, or on Koestler.

Once he does this, however, Koestler and Hicks are free to write more pieces on Fisher, preferably on a theme such as Fisher and the Grasp of Nothingness.

Well, you keep this up for a while. There's a great market for the stuff in the semi-intellectual magazines. But this is relatively small potatoes, and you can't keep it up for ever. The business has to be expanded. Any little group of five or so ex-progressives can turn out some 50 articles along these lines. Then comes the moment for the Anthology.

The Anthology is called "The Light Went Out." It consists of articles by each of these men, explaining how the Marxist movement failed them by not taking their advice and supporting capitalism.

In this, the authors explore the despair, the sense of doom, the spirit of futility, the world guilt complex, the grasp of nothingness, and the psychology of death, in still greater and more picayune detail.

Of course, in between all this the authors can walk into various universities or colleges to give summer courses, in which they study each other.

Now I wouldn't exactly call this a good life—but it's a way to make much sense he's got). At this point a buck,



grave train if you have literary reputation of sorts, and can prove that you were once a progressive.

Here's how it works. Granville Hicks wrote the piece called The Despair of Arthur Koestler. He makes money off Koestler.

Now Koestler isn't the sort of man to let the grass grow under his feet, and so he might come up with an article called The Sense of Doom in Granville Hicks. (That much sense he's got). At this point

MAIL SALES HEAVY FOR SPANISH WAR ANTHOLOGY

More than 1,000 copies of "The Heart of Spain," first anthology of the Spanish War, have been purchased by mail, according to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who are publishing the historic volume on July 18, anniversary of the Franco rebellion.

Unable to find a commercial publisher for a volume containing more than 70 of the world's best known authors and leaders of the Spanish Republic, the VALB decided to publish the volume themselves.

Publication was a shoe-string venture that is going to pay off in a big way, for the issues of the Spanish War are still strong in the hearts of the American people who lost 1800 of their best sons in the war that raged on the Iberian peninsula from 1936 to 1939. The volume is dedicated to the American dead in Spain.

"The Heart of Spain" is currently being bound in a first, limited edition of 4,000 copies. Subscribers will begin to receive the copies they ordered by the first week in July, VALB said this week.

Edited by Alvah Bessie, author of "Men in Battle" and one of the Hollywood Nine, "Heart of Spain" contains reportage, fiction and poetry by such outstanding figures in world literature as Pablo Neruda, Louis Aragon, Dorothy Parker, Garcia Lorca, Ilya Ehrenburg, Norman Corwin, Heywood Brown and many others.

Once the anthology reaches the bookstores, it will sell for \$4.50 a

copy. It may be purchased by mail for \$4. Checks and money orders should be made out to Dan Groden, secretary, VALB, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y.

B'nai Brith Paper Hits Gag On Textbooks

LOS ANGELES.—A warning against "a growing censorship of school and college textbooks" has been sounded by The B'nai Brith Messenger.

"The fact that Los Angeles voted in the primaries for all of the school bond issues is encouraging," said the newspaper.

"But providing our school children with more seats and more teachers may be a futile gesture for the advancement of public school education, if the threat of thought control in the public schools becomes reality."

Recently the county board of supervisors ordered Dr. C. C. Trillingham, county superintendent of schools, to "screen" all school libraries for alleged "subversive" books.

Supervisor Raymond V. Darby began the book purge after a Long Beach mother complained because her 8-year-old son was reading "Henka" a book dealing with the life of a child in the Soviet Union.

Long Beach Supr. of Schools Douglas A. Newcomb ordered the book destroyed because "it is the policy of the Long Beach schools to go to extremes to protect pupils."

Lester Rodney is on vacation.

'COVER THE OLYMPICS' FUND

Enclosed find \$_____ to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

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Anti-Communist Attacks Peril Negro People, Paper Charges

JACKSON, Miss., June 24.—The mounting attacks on the Negro people which are given "unbridled license" by the "anti-Communist crusade" bear witness to a "coming American fascism," the weekly Negro newspaper, "Jackson Advocate," warned editorially here.

Referring to a number of anti-Negro outrages, the paper then continued:

"These widely separated incidents perpetrated against Negroes are likely to be minimized if not totally overlooked and forgotten by whose responsibilities it is to safeguard the security of the nation."

"It is a tragic fact that in one of the most trying periods in the history of the nation as a result of our anti-communist crusade, offenses against the rights of Negro citizens whether small or great arouse little response from those holding the nation's responsibility."

"Other persons voicing the fears for the future inherent in such incidents run the risk of being charged with the almost fatal curse of being in love with Negro people, or being subjected to the more fatal charge of being in sympathy with communism."

"The existence of such conditions in this country is giving increasing courage and unbridled license to bigots, demagogic reactionaries and other undemocratic and un-American groups who are willing to use any and every possible crime against Negro citizens in the Negro communities in order to achieve their hidden and evil purpose."

"While these incidents may serve to frighten and temporarily retard the progress of the Negro in the South towards political emancipation which has no other meaning than the free and unrestricted right to vote, these incidents bear a far greater threat to the American nation."

"It has been seen that incidents against the Negro and in the Negro communities have a way of soon spreading to other segments of our society."

"In their overall effect these incidents are not just crimes against the Negro citizen and the Negro community, but they also bear the signs of a coming American fascism."

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Cite UN Rule to Aid Negro in Extradition

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The UN Declaration of Human Rights became the basis of a legal battle last week to keep Fletcher Mills 24-year-old Negro youth of Philadelphia, from being extradited to Alabama.

Ralph Powe, of New York, attorney for Mills, in a federal district court hearing before Judge J. Cullen Ganey, charged that Fletcher Mills is a "political prisoner" and that under the UN Declaration of Human Rights he should not be returned to Alabama.

This declaration is a treaty ratified by the Senate and is therefore binding on all courts, he pointed out. Signatories, under the declaration, are obliged to provide a haven for political prisoners.

Jack Zucker, organizational director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress, took the stand and told of the refusal of seven possible witnesses, both Negro and white, in Alabama to come here due to fear of the Ku Klux Klan.

Irving Backman, attorney for Mills, asked the court for "permission to allow the U. S. Government to pay the expenses of procuring testimony from the clerk of the Court of Tuscaloosa County in Alabama concerning the records of criminal trials held there in the last year in the said county so that this court can determine the nature of the jury system there."

Mills' attorneys have five days to file a brief, following which Judge Ganey will hand down his decision.

Lay Off 5,000 Cambria Miners

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The local office of the State Employment Service estimates that at least 5,000 miners are out of work in Cambria County. Miners still operating are down to two or three days a week.

According to the National Coal Association, soft coal production the week ending June 7 was 7,500,000 tons. This was nearly a million tons less than for the preceding week and about two and a quarter million tons less than the corresponding week a year ago.

STEEL CITY PROGRESSIVES FIGHT FOR MEETING RIGHT

PITTSBURGH.—Renewed harassment of the Progressive Party in this city was revealed in the refusal of the Police Inspector of the Second District, which covers the Hill, main center of Negro population, to allow the organization to hold open-air meetings. Requests had been made for a permit for the corner at Wylie Ave. and Junilla St. The meetings were to have started June 14.

The inspector informed Alexander Wright, regional director of the organization, that he was opposed to such meetings. He "didn't want anybody to get hurt" as "some mothers with sons in Korea might start trouble." After further lecturing Wright on this country as "the best in the world where people have the highest living standards," the inspector warned a permit would be gotten "only over his strenuous objections."

The organization protested denial of the permit to the Mayor's office and was informed that they would "try" to get it for them.

Milk Employees Gain In New Contract

PITTSBURGH.—AFL Local 250, Milk and Ice Cream Salesmen, Drivers & Dairy Plant Employees Union, voted to accept new contract conditions under which 1,700 plant employees, now on a 5-day work week basis, will get an 8-cent hourly pay raise, subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. All workers in the industry retiring when 65 years old, if having had 25 years of service, will get \$125 monthly pension. If totally disabled after 15 years work they will get \$50 a month when 55 years of age.

Plan Strike Against One-Man Trolleys

PHILADELPHIA.—While the multi-million fare steals of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. are being exposed in current fare proceedings before the Public Utility Commission, its 10,000 CIO Transport Workers have been authorized to take "all the necessary steps, including strike," to stop extension of one-man trolley operation.

PTC plans to convert five routes to one-man operation on June 30, with three additional runs cut to one-man operation during the "owl hours," in the early morning.



What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

PROTEST THE HOLDING of Martin Young and Peter Harnissides on Ellis Island. Hear: The Reverend Wm. Howard Melish. Wednesday evening, June 25 at 8:30 p.m. Savoy Gardens, 408 Ditmars Ave., B'klyn. Entertainment Contr. 25c. Audiences: Neighborhood Defense Comm. for Peter Harnissides and Anna Taffler.

Coming

PAUL ROBESON in Brighton Beach in a Concert and Dance. Saturday Eve., June 28, Brighton Community Center, 1206 Coney Island Ave. Program—Harry Gendel, Betty Sanders. Adm. 50, 25, 10, 5c.

100 at Boston Rally Map Aid in Rosenberg Case

BOSTON, June 24.—One hundred New Englanders attended a protest meeting here sponsored by the Boston Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. A graphic analysis of the gross injustices visited upon Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell was given by novelist David Alman.

The audience contributed close to \$400 to help in the defense of the victims and to provide for their children.

Other steps taken at the meeting, which was held in the Community Church Center of Boston, included envelope addressing by the audience to insure that many others, who were not able to attend or who had not yet heard the truth, would receive literature exposing this gross miscarriage of justice.

Petitions in the form of amicus curiae briefs were distributed, arrangements were made to contact local ministers, priests and rabbis to enlist their support, and a committee was set up.

"The ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!"

—Rabbi Meyer Sharf, Anshe Pokatlof Synagogue

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Report from MISSISSIPPI:

Jimcrow Hits The Children Hardest of All

(This is the third of a series of eyewitness accounts of the upsurge of the Negro people's activity in the South by Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the Daily Worker, who is making a trip through the southern states.)

BY ABNER W. BERRY

JACKSON, Miss.

Gov. Hugh L. White's astute cultivation of Negro educational leaders and the most thorough-going consolidation of "white rule" have teamed up to prevent, so far, any equalization suits by parents of Negro school children in this state.

Official Mississippi is worried though over the prospects of a Negro applying for entrance to the state university, but as yet no Negro student has knocked at that educational door.

In both instances, it would take some intestinal fortitude on the part of a Negro in a Mississippi 77 years removed from the blood-soaked restoration of "home (white) rule" to openly challenge his state's official policy. For "home rule" in Mississippi has meant—and means—the right of white political leaders to dictate policy without fear or hindrance from Negroes reduced to the status of wards.

There are some Negro teachers here who would think this a harsh judgment, for during the post-war years there have been great improvements in teachers' pay and school plant. The campus of Jackson College, the newest state-supported Negro institution of higher education, is beautiful; its buildings modern and well appointed; and nice new cars of faculty members were in its driveways the day I visited. But in the Jackson College library there were current facts of Mississippi educational life which should destroy all attitudes of complacency.

Jackson College, I learned from official reports, is one of two state supported colleges for Negro students, while

there were five senior colleges and 14 junior colleges provided for whites. In addition, private agencies operated five senior and an equal number of junior colleges for whites and there were five junior and three senior private colleges for Negroes.

FIGURES FALSIFY

But these figures do not tell the whole story at all. The 19 state-supported white colleges are spread throughout the state, so that many white students can go to school and live at home. Negro students wishing a college education in a state school must go either to Alcorn A. and M. at Alcorn or to Jackson, and incur the additional expense of living away from home.

Although Negroes outnumber whites in the state (the census figures do not show this, but school figures do), they may not complete their education in medicine, law, commerce, engineering and other graduate subjects in state schools. There are no Negro schools above college level, although the University of Mississippi and Mississippi State College—both state supported—have fully-developed graduate courses for white men and women students.

Just about two months ago Gov. White, who, by the way, is the state's wealthiest lumberman, told a group of Negro farmers, businessmen and professionals meeting in Alcorn College:

"I am going to do all I can to help advance your cause for a better balanced agriculture, improved school facilities and increased opportunities in this state."

"The time has come when we must provide better educational facilities for the colored people of Mississippi. I hope to do away with one-room schools and give you the facilities you deserve."

Gov. White, who took over the governorship last January from Fielding H. Wright, the Dixiecrat leader, is reacting both to the growing Negro vote and the outside pressures in the form of equalization suits throughout the country. He goes about shaking hands with Negro leaders throughout the state and puts up an "en-

lightened" front, at least, for one who walked out of the 1948 Democratic convention in protest against the party's civil rights plank. But if the proof of the pudding is in the eating, it is going to require some vigorous activity from Gov. White and his aides before Mississippi Negroes can enjoy the educational dish he has promised them.

SCHOOL BIAS

Beginning with the one-teacher schools, there are 1,718 for Negroes and only 60 for whites to be abolished. White high school students have 546 high schools to attend, 292 of them fully accredited whose graduates can gain admittance to most colleges without examination.

But there are only 125 Negro high schools, and of these a bare 37 are fully four-year accredited schools. And although Negroes are the mainstays of Mississippi agriculture, there are just five agricultural high schools for Negroes, while for young white farmers there are 15.

Mississippi hires 9,411 white

(Continued on Page 4)

Tenants Picket City Hall, Hit Firetraps, Evictions

By MICHAEL SINGER

Two hundred tenants, including a Negro mother whose three-year-old child was killed in a Brownsville fire-trap tragedy on April 23, and victims of the Bedford-Stuyvesant incinerator death-trap which took seven Puerto Rican lives last week, staged a two-hour fighting demonstration before the City Housing Authority yesterday. From noon to 2 p.m. their denunciations of criminally negligent housing officials and their demands for eviction moratoriums, relocation, low-rent housing and an end to destruction of temporary veteran barracks, rang out through the City Hall area.

At the height of the demonstration, Sol Fisher, attorney for the New York City Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, whose

GURLEY FLYNN DEFENDS CP TODAY AT HEARING BY McCARRAN BOARD IN N.Y.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist Party national committee member, will appear here at 10 a.m. today before the Subversive Activities Control Board as a witness for the party.

The SCAB hearing, which has been under way for more than a year in Washington under provisions of the McCarran Law, will

be continued this week and part of next in Room 2804, Federal Court House, Foley Square. The proceedings are aimed to outlaw the CP.

Miss Flynn will be examined on the witness stand by Vito Marcantonio and John Abt, attorneys for the CP.

The Smith Act trial of Miss

Flynn and 15 other New York Communists has been recessed by Judge Edward J. Dimock until next Monday.

The SACB hearing panel will continue the hearing in New York next week, when Dr. Aptheker is scheduled to return to the stand under cross-examination by government attorneys.

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British Labor MPs Rip Korea Plane Raid, Fear War Extension

Says U.S. May Bomb China Without Asking UN

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett told a news conference today that the American military chiefs may order U.S. planes to bomb Manchuria without consulting the United Nations. The authority of Gen. Mark W. Clark to order such action, if an "emergency" arises, would be "rather complete," Lovett declared.

LONDON, June 24.—The British people registered shock, anger and fear today as their newspapers told them that Pentagon forces had just staged the largest air attack of the Korean war almost on the Manchurian border of People's China. The public anger and

fear that the U. S. Government is trying to make a Korean truce impossible by extending the war to China was given expression in the House of Commons. There Labor members of Parliament hammered away at the Churchill government's failure to speak out against Washington's handling of the Korea question.

Even former Prime Minister Clement Attlee, usually attempting to water down Labor back bench denunciation of Washington war policy, expressed fears concerning the implications in the air attack on Korean power plants near the Yalu River, and asked for an immediate debate on the incident.

But Churchill, who went to Commons after lunching with U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, refused to agree to such a debate.

The Tory Prime Minister, required to answer a barrage of questions on the massive air raid, admitted that his government had not been informed in advance by its "free world ally" of the attack. He denied that any new policy was signified by the raid on China's doorstep, and sought to placate public indignation by adding:

"We naturally reserve all our rights as a friendly ally to make any representations which may be

thought desirable."

Churchill also turned down a demand by Emanuel Shinwell, former Labor Defense Minister, for an international conference among the Washington bloc nations in the face of the danger that the Korean conflict may be blown up "into a full scale war."

The Tory Prime Minister complained:

"We are in an extremely difficult and delicate position in the

(Continued on Page 6)

PEACE ACTIVITIES TO MARK TWO YEARS OF KOREA WAR

Peace rallies and leaflet distributions will be on the agenda in numerous localities throughout the city today (Wednesday) two years

since the Korean War started. At 8 p.m. the New York Young People's Conference for Peace will stage a mass leaflet distribution in Times Square, the leaflet carrying the message: "Two Years Is Too Much—End the Korean War Now."

During the day, major activities will include two big noon-time rallies, one sponsored by the Garment Labor Peace Committee at 38th St. and 7th Ave., another by the Distributive Peace Workshop at Spring St. and Broadway.

Hundreds of women and children are expected to take part in a peace delegation to the United Nations to mark the ending of two years of the Korean war.

PEOPLE URGED BY CP TO ACT NOW FOR TRUCE IN KOREA

— See Page 3 —

PEACE CANDIDATE BATTLES REACTIONARY FOR CONGRESS SEAT IN CALIFORNIA

By STEVE MURDOCK

RICHMOND, Cal., June 24.—It's going to be a labor-supported peace candidate against an out-and-out reactionary in the November election race for the new Sixth District (Contra Costa and Solano counties) seat in Congress.

This is the clear prospect following the June 3 primary election in which the field of aspirants to the newly-created seat was narrowed down from six to two.

Robert L. Condon, Democratic State Assemblyman with a progressive record and full labor support, will battle it out with John F. Baldwin, Jr., Martinez Republican, who has been waging a red-baiting campaign.

Complete returns from Contra

Costa and Solano counties gave Baldwin a total of 46,752 votes on both the Republican and Democratic tickets to 45,935 for Condon.

The campaigning between now and November will be for the considerable number of labor votes that apparently did not go to the polls in the primary and for the 4,528 Republican votes that went to two other candidates and the 9,428 that went to four others on the Democratic ticket.

WANTS FEP

Condon, a labor attorney who has represented oil workers and other key Contra Costa County unions, will obviously need vigorous and active labor support if he is going to turn back the Baldwin

challenge, which is obviously well-financed.

While Baldwin has featured red-baiting and talked of "the job of driving Communists out of Washington," Condon has taken a stand in support of civil rights.

He has attacked witchhunts and the concept of "guilt by association." He has pledged himself to fight for the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. He believes that "strengthening the democratic processes at home strengthens our chances for peace."

Condon has come out for fair employment practices, a key issue to thousands of Negroes living in the Richmond, Pittsburg and Vallejo areas.

Student Poll at Genoa U. Shows Belief S. Korea Started War

South Korea, not North Korea, was the aggressor in June, 1950, declared an overwhelming majority of Italian students at the University of Genoa, who took part in a poll this spring.

The vote was 137 to 28 at a poll conducted by the staff of the Tech Engineering News. This is the organ of the undergraduate students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge near Boston.

The Genoa students also voted 189 to 54 against Italian participation in the Atlantic Pact. They also declared that America is dominated by Wall Street by a 150 to 50 vote. And they voted by 129 to 38 in support of the proposition that Communism will be a greater power in 50 years than it is today.

The May, 1952, issue of Tech Engineering News, which is on file at the Columbia University Library, carries the results of the poll. The Tech editors describe these results as "startling," "shocking" and "disappointing." "What it represents is the breakdown of American policy," the student journal asserts.

The Tech editors wanted to find out how much support the "Western World" would have in a war. And they were very much "disappointed" by the answers they got.

The editors explain that they were only able to poll some 250 students on account of technical difficulties. But they feel the results were significant.

The balloting was secret. "The method of polling was simple," the Tech editors report. "Question sheets were distributed to freshmen and sophomores in physics lectures and Italian classes.

The sheets were marked and returned unsigned."

The Tech pollsters asked 13 questions. And they report the Italian students' answers in an article headed "South Korea — Aggressor."

The students' answers are not always consistent with each other. But the weight of the answers is strongly against the plans for an Italian-Washington war alliance.

The first three questions are about war. And we give the queries and answers below.

1. Is a World War inevitable? Yes 197; No 38; Don't know 14.
2. Do you favor Italian participation in the Atlantic Pact? Yes 54; No 189; Don't know 11.
3. Can Europe be defended against a Russian attack? Yes 37; No 192; Don't know 20.

The next four questions are about America. The first of these questions comes under four parts.

1. America is:
 - a. The land of materialism, where spiritual concepts are of secondary importance. Yes 198; No 50; Don't know 2.
 - b. An imperialistic power, menacing world peace. Yes 175; No 40; Don't know 35.
 - c. A truly democratic nation. Yes 102; No 100; Don't know 20.
 - d. Dominated by Wall Street. Yes 150; No 50; Don't know 20.
 - e. Interested in maintaining world peace. Yes 136; No 62; Don't know 43.
 2. There is greater liberty in Italy than in America. Yes 199; No 40; Don't know 10.
 3. Labor unions are stronger in Italy than in America. Yes 53; No 145; Don't know 28.
- Was South Korea the aggressor in June, 1950? Yes 137; No 28; Don't know 19.

Nomination of Negro for Senate Stirs Harlem

By MICHAEL SINGER

The selection of Julius A. Archibald, Negro attorney and school teacher, as the candidate for the State Senate by Democratic leader Robert B. Blaikie in Manhattan's Upper West Side last week touched off a series of desperate behind-door conferences yesterday

among Tammany and Republican leaders. Blaikie, insurgent Democratic head of the 7 A.D. Democratic Club, named Archibald as the opponent to the Tammany nominee in next August's primaries after organization Democrats reportedly insisted on nominating Harold I. Panken, white incumbent in the State Senate from the 21 S.D.

Blaikie, who last March told this reporter that he was "ready and willing" to break down the lily-white State Senate, defeated Panken for the leadership last month.

Harlem Democratic leaders were apparently at a loss on how to oppose Blaikie's move because the drive for the election of a Negro to the State Senate which has never been represented by a Negro has taken on sweeping proportions. Republican leaders were also faced with demands from rank and file voters for nomination of a Negro, and the possibility existed that in addition to Archibald, the Tammany and GOP forces in the 21 S.D. might be compelled to nominate Negroes representing the overwhelming population of the area.

On-the-street and political off-the-record comment gave the initiating Committee To Elect a Negro to the State Senate—a non-partisan organization—major credit for forcing Blaikie to select Archibald.

The committee placed large ads in the Negro press over the weekend calling on the people to "End Jim Crow in New York State Senate." The 35 signatories, in-

cluding leading Democrats and Republicans, called on "leaders of all political parties to recognize the justice of the Negro people's demand for representation by supporting the nomination and election of a Negro to the State Senate from the 21 S.D."

Among those who signed were Joseph Bailey, Republican and former Assemblyman, whom many Republicans are demanding as their party's senatorial candidate; Carl Lawrence, Harlem newspaperman who is campaigning in the Democratic primary for an Assembly post; Victor E. Williams, of the Old Ironsides Democratic Club; Romono Garratt, American Labor Party nominee for the 21 S.D. who has expressed a willingness to withdraw in favor of a candidate agreed upon by all major parties; Jacques Isler, noted Negro attorney; the Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.; Bryan Hannon of the Transport Workers Union and a member of the Democratic County Committee.

Also the Rev. Herminio L. Perez; Col. Leopold Phillip; Ewart G. Guinier, secy-treas, United Public Workers; Hope Stevens, outstanding Harlem woman leader; Nina Evans, execy. secy. of the Domestic Workers Union; Constance D. Heyworth, Manhattanville Tenant Council leader; Mrs. Natalie DeLoach, Harlem businesswoman; Constance H. Curtis, Negro newspaper woman; and Florence Seixas, member of the Republican County Committee.

The vigor and scope of this

non-partisan drive to smash the lily-white setup in the State Senate has stirred widespread enthusiasm throughout Harlem and created a rank and file groundswell in the major parties for nomination of Negro candidates.

Archibald, his wife and son live at 320 Convent Ave. He has been a lawyer for 19 years and teaches social studies at the DeWitt Clinton High School.

CAPITALIST INDUSTRY SLOWS DOWN

By Labor Research Association

THE "WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT, 1950-51," recently released by the United Nations shows that, after the tempo of world industrial activity had risen considerably following the intervention in Korea, the rate of growth of industrial production in the "developed private enterprise economies," as it calls the capitalist countries, "appears to have slowed down during the second half of 1951 and early in 1952."

"While the production of armaments and investment goods continued to rise, the output of consumer goods dropped owing to a slackening of consumer demands." (Our emphasis—LRA).

On the other hand, in what the report calls the "centrally planned economies," meaning the socialist states, "increases in industrial production in 1951 were generally in line with economic plans . . . several of

these countries raised their production targets." And in the Soviet Union "the rise in supply of consumer goods made it possible for consumer prices to be reduced."

It shows also that in the USSR, Bulgaria and eastern Germany "supplies of consumer goods improved, and this was reflected in reduced prices." And in China "the recovery in industry and agriculture and the agrarian reform were accompanied by increases in the real earnings and consumption of workers and peasants in 1950 and 1951."

THE SUPPLEMENTARY survey by the UN on "Recent Changes in Production," released May 16, showed that by 1950 industry in the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria "had risen much higher—relative to pre-war levels—than either the world

or the European average." In 1951 "increases in output continued at rates at least as high as in western European countries and the world as a whole." Industrial output in the USSR showed an increase of 23 percent in 1950 and of 16 percent in 1951.

It pointed out also that "The tendency for heavy industries to expand more than light industries . . . has been much more pronounced in the case of the Soviet Union and the eastern European countries." The levels of production "relative to 1938" were much higher for engineering products than for textiles, especially in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

In discussing maintenance of full employment, the UN's preliminary report on the World Social Situation, released May 12, pointed out that in eastern Europe and the USSR "full em-

(Continued on Page 6)

Lerner and Anti-Semitism in the Rosenberg Case

By MICHAEL VARY

Last Tuesday evening I sat next to Max Lerner at the press table at the Rosenberg meeting in Brooklyn. On Thursday I had the nauseating experience of reading Lerner's piece on the meeting in the New York Post.

Lerner was obviously upset. His concern, no doubt, stemmed from the deep impact which the Rosenberg case has had upon the Jewish community. It is to relieve this impact, to take the stench of anti-Semitism off the Administration and the courts, that Max Lerner made the trip to Flatbush.

Lerner may have been stirred to anger and compassion, as he declares in his column. But the anger was not directed at the death sentence (even though he admits it was "unprecedented and harsh") and the compassion was not

reserved for the Rosenbergs. The anger was directed at the hard-working committee which arranged the meeting, and the compassion was extended toward the thousand decent Brooklynites who attended. Indeed, there was little evidence of any emotion in Lerner while he chatted gaily with his conferees from the Herald Tribune and other papers at the press table. When he wasn't chatting, he leaned back comfortably in his chair, visibly distributed by the turn of events.

SOME FACTS

Let's straighten out a few facts. Lerner complains no word was said that would lead one to believe the Rosenbergs are innocent. If he hadn't come in so late, he would have heard Gloria Agrin, the attorney, describe some of the "legal" aspects of the case. He

would have heard her tell of the wild boasts of the prosecution which never materialized, of the introduction of such "evidence" as signatures on a nominating petition, membership in a fraternal organization, collection cans for Spanish relief, etc.

He would have heard her tell of the phony "scientific data" which the Rosenbergs allegedly stole and which were, according to science writers for LIFE and other publications, either public knowledge or of no particular importance.

Lerner characterizes the appearance of Rabbi Shariff as "the prize catch of the cynical men." Such reference to a man of Rabbi Shariff's age and long religious service could be considered both disrespectful and insulting. But beyond that, the chairman of the

meeting himself announced that Rabbi Shariff approached the committee with the request to speak, that the committee did not seek him out.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Lerner's main guns are trained on the ever-increasing public recognition of anti-Semitism in the trial. Yuri Suhl, author of "One Foot in America," described this anti-Semitism very well. It was not the Committee which introduced that issue, but the government and the judge who based their case on that issue.

"What better ammunition could the anti-Semites have than Judge Kaufman's declaration that the Rosenbergs single-handedly caused the Korean war and the loss of 50,000 American lives," Mr. Suhl asked. He pointed to the immediate outcry among editorialists

and columnists in the Jewish press, many of them of Lerner's political persuasion.

The "insult to the Jews," of which Lerner complains, comes not from the committee and the decent people who believe that the death sentence of the Rosenbergs is a travesty of justice. The insult comes from Lerner's pen, for he assumes that the Jewish people are fools if they do not heed Lerner's polemics. The Jewish people, to Mr. Lerner's chagrin, are not inclined to follow the misleaders who would alibi an administration that is hell-bent for war and that stands with both feet in a program of genocide against the Negro people.

The Rosenberg meeting in Flatbush proved that the Jewish people don't heed Lerner.

PEOPLE URGED BY CP TO ACT NOW FOR TRUCE IN KOREA

The Communist Party yesterday appealed to the American people to intervene for an immediate truce in Korea lest the Washington politicians and generals break off cease-fire negotiations and extend the war in Asia.

"Such a development," the Communists warned, "while temporarily increasing the superprofits of a handful of big war-profiteering and war-grafting bankers and industrialists, would confront the masses of our nation with deadly peril. We would face the loss of our sons, the squandering of our earnings, and the continued destruction of our freedoms."

The Communist statement, issued on the date of the start of the Korean war two years ago, declared "the American people, through their labor, peace and other people's organizations, have the power at this moment to bring about an immediate truce in Korea, if they act at once to compel their representatives in Washington to order a truce." Moreover, the statement continued, there is no doubt that "an overwhelming majority of our nation want an end to this conflict, which many influential Americans have described as useless, senseless and a crime against our own people as well as against the peoples of other countries."

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Text of the statement, issued by the National Committee and signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, is as follows:

"On this day, June 25, 1952, we Communists share the shame of our fellow-Americans that the Washington Administration's savage 'police action' against Korean people has been allowed to continue for two years. We call on all our fellow-Americans to act now for an immediate end to this conflict, which has been so costly to ourselves and so frightfully destructive to the Korean people."

"We urge immediate action because the Washington politicians of both major parties have neither intention nor plan for a peaceful end of this conflict. On the contrary, their actions betray their intention and plan, in defiance even of the counsel of their so-called 'allies,' to break off the Panmunjom truce negotiations and extend the area of conflict in Asia."

"MacArthur provoked the Chinese People's Republic to send volunteers to aid the Koreans by

threatening the Yalu River hydro-electric power complex in 1950. The Washington politicians and militarists now try to provoke more direct Chinese intervention by their reckless bombings of the same complex last Monday."

"The Ridgway-Hanley hoax of atrocities against American prisoners of war succeeded in bogging down the truce talks and preventing agreement in November, 1951. The present Truman-Ridgway-Clark hoax of 'voluntary repatriation' of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war is being utilized as a pretext for breaking off the truce negotiations today."

HEAPS DISHONOR

"The continuation of this hoax, the continued forcible screening of Korean and Chinese prisoners, the brutal massacre of Kojie Island prisoners with tanks, flame-throwers and bombs, the use of starvation measures to 'discipline' these prisoners, all in violation of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, heaps dishonor on all us Americans. Nor can we underestimate the meaning of the Washington Administration's cynical indifference to the well being of our own prisoners of war and their desires to return to their homes and families."

"Fellow Americans, the threat of the Washington politicians and militarists to use atomic weapons against the peoples of Asia, coupled with their provocations against the German Democratic Republic, confront us with the fact that Wall Street imperialism is speculating on the timing of a global conflict."

"Moreover, our honor and our very existence is at stake in their intention to use bacteriological weapons, as clearly evidenced in the United Nations Security Council by Washington's reiteration of its refusal to accede to and ratify the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning germ warfare; by its denunciation of the Protocol as a 'paper promise' and its attempt to persuade other signatories of the Protocol to denounce it; and by its refusal to permit the Koreans and Chinese to testify before the Council on their charges that the Washington militarists have in fact already used germ weapons in Korea and China."

PROVE INTENTIONS

"All these developments, fellow Americans, prove the intention of the Washington politicians and generals to break off the truce negotiations and extend the war in

(Continued on Page 6)

Harriman Says He's For Holding Troops In Europe Indefinitely

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mutual Security Administrator W. Averell Harriman, touted as the "New Deal" aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination, has told Congress that "our national interests" require that the U.S. continue to keep large armed forces stationed abroad, it was revealed today. It was also revealed that Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett told Congress that war tension "is greater than it was a year ago."

Harriman made his statement at a secret session June 3 of the House Foreign Aid Appropriations Subcommittee. His testimony was made public tonight.

Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R-NY) reminded Harriman that when the troops-for-Europe issue was debated last year "it was generally stated and generally understood that stationing of troops in Europe... was accepted as necessary only as a temporary expedient."

Harriman replied that "talking about bringing divisions home at this time does not serve our na-

(Continued on Page 6)

4,700 STRIKE AT SCOVILL; 1,800 IN MASS PICKET LINE

WATERBURY, Conn., June 24.—Some 4,700 workers of the Scovill Mfg. Company are in the fourth day of their strike here. Local 1604, CIO United Auto Workers is seeking a four-cent hourly increase; retroactive payment to last Oct. 15 of an 11-cent increase as already recommended by the Wage Stabilization Boards; improvements in the incentive system, as well as in pensions, holidays, vacations, increases in job rates, etc. The first day of the strike saw more than 1,800 workers of the brass plant turn out for mass picketing.

The company was scheduled to close down for vacations for several weeks until July 14, and union officials promptly announced they would resist a company threat to withhold vacation pay coming to the strikers.

The company on Monday gave up attempts to keep its office employees on the job (there are 4,700 production workers and 1,700 office and supervisory employees) after a mass picket line barred entry to strikebreakers. Police subsequently set a 15-picket limit at the plant gate.

Baltimore Shipyard Local Votes to Aid Steel Strike

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Local 24, of the CIO Shipyard Workers Union here has announced strong support of the steel strike. In addition, the union has called on all other Maryland labor organizations to support the strike "morally, financially, or otherwise." The

Walter White States Stand On Candidates

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 24.—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People, stated at a press conference that no candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination and only W. Averell Harriman among the Democrats has an "acceptable" attitude toward Negro issues. The NAACP opens its 43d annual convention in Oklahoma City tonight.

White said that although the NAACP will not endorse any candidate, Harriman "has an approach to racial problems acceptable to our group."

White summed up candidates in this way: Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O): "Exceedingly unfavorable attitude.... Although his voting record in Congress is good, we often wonder whether he is running for Presi-

(Continued on Page 6)

local voted funds to support the strike, and set up committees to visit Maryland congressmen on the same issue.

Members of Local 24 work at Bethlehem's Key Highway shipyard in Baltimore, and are themselves engaged in a dispute with the company over contract negotiations. At present, a strike has been postponed and they are working without a contract. The Local represents 3,000 shipyard workers.

The CIO United Steelworkers have stopped all further construction at the giant Sparrow's Point

mills of the Bethlehem Steel Co. in Baltimore.

CIO pickets have closed their lines to about 10 contractors employing about 900 workers who had been building new facilities during the strike under previous permission of the union.

AUTO UNION WINS

SHEBOYGAN, Wis. (FP).—After various unions worked for 19 years to organize the Kohler of Kohler sanitary fixture plant near here the UAW-CIO won an NLRB election June 10 with 53 percent of the total vote.

PAINTERS' RANK AND FILE WIN IN LOCALS 848 AND 905

Locals 848 and 905 of the Brotherhood of Painters swept in complete Rank and File local administrations by higher majorities than were given the group's candidates last year.

At the same time the group of Painters District Council 9 secretary-treasurer Martin Rarback suffered a defeat in Local 442 where a coalition of forces, including Rank and File group, won the election, electing Isadore Wedman president and Max Schneider local business agent. The top vote of 288 in Local 442 went to a Rank and File delegate for district council delegate.

The most significant of the results was in Local 848, where Rarback thought his forces could win following the recent expulsion from the union of president Frank Wedl for taking part in a union delegation to Europe. The rank and file elected the entire slate by a two to one majority, bettering its showing last year.

Rank and file forces expect to score more gains in Locals 51 and 454 when they elect local officers Friday, and Local 490 in next Monday's balloting. The Rank and File held its own in Local

1011, slipped some in Local 261, and did not elect any of its candidates in those units.

Attention, meanwhile, centers on Saturday's District Council wide balloting at St. Nicholas Arena. The members of District Council 9 will choose between rank and file candidate Sam Rosen and incumbent Martin Rarback for the secretary-treasurer post. At the same time the members of each local will cast ballots for their respective business agent.

MOTHER OF 3 WINS BAIL IN PLEA ON PERJURY FRAMEUP

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Mrs. Sylvia Neff, union aide and mother of three, won the right to bail today from the Federal Court of Appeals of the Third Circuit pending appeal from her 10-year sentence on a frameup charge of perjury. Bail was set at \$10,000.

Mrs. Neff was denied bail when she was sentenced in Camden by Federal Judge Thomas M. Madden. He described her as "dangerous" to the security of the nation. She had been free during trial in \$5,000 bail.

Her attorney, Morton Stavis, picked up a glass of water in court yesterday and said that Mrs. Neff was just about as dangerous to the security of the nation as the glass of water.

\$\$\$ COME IN—BUT MORE IS NEEDED TO COVER OLYMPICS

It's coming in, but not fast enough. The money, that is, to speed Daily Worker Sports Editor Lester Rodney on his way to Helsinki, Finland, and the 1952 Olympics. Sports fans from here, there and everywhere are excited about the prospects of DW coverage of this international sports event, because they expect not only the best Olympics reportage, but the kind of reporting which properly sees in the Helsinki Games the peaceful, friendly competition between nations and social systems which the world wants and needs.

Here's how one day's mailbag of contributions looked:

L. G. of N.Y., \$2; A. E. Bklyn., \$1; O. J. Austin, Tex., \$5; J.W. Mo., Chicago, \$1; C. G., San Souci, Mich., \$10; E.T., Rhode Island, \$2; "Spartacus," Detroit \$25; Freedom of the Press Assn., Boston, \$5.

"What we need," wrote B. H. of Brooklyn, is more competition in sports and less in wars."

Feel that way? Want expert Olympics coverage in America's Peace paper? Make YOUR contribution today. Mail to Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y.

'COVER THE OLYMPICS' FUND

Enclosed find \$_____ to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

City _____

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson reveals that Sen. McCarran "almost put across . . . an amendment through the Senate, sight unseen, requiring the taxpayers to stand good the loss if any contractor lost money on a defense contract for the government." And the would-be perpetrator of this billion-dollar swindle has the gall to pose as a "patriot." Pearson's revelation proves, once again, that the McCarrans, McCarthys and all the other politicians who scream "Red" are really trying to cover up their dirty work for Wall St.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE has a curious little routine in which it refers day-after-day to West Berlin as a paradise of bulging shops and equally bulging customers. But every six months or so, the Tribune sneaks in a true account of the situation in the Wall Street and Nazi-dominated area. Thus, John Linehan reports that "Since the end of 1950 . . . the construction of schools, hospitals, libraries and other buildings has slowed almost to a stop . . . deserted scaffolding shows that construction has fallen to 20 percent of what it was at last year's end . . . unemployment remains between 280,000 and 300,000 . . . and is rising . . . Berlin's skilled workers . . . are idle and want work." Tomorrow, of course, the Tribune will repeat the same old fantasies about the paradise that is West Berlin and the hell that is East Berlin. Such are the ways of Big Business journalism.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackeray, commenting on the State Department's house arrest of Owen Lattimore, says "It's true that Dean Acheson is no longer appeasing McCarran and McCarthy—it isn't appeasement, it's abject surrender."

THE TIMES front pages the headline: "500 UN Planes Hit 5 Red Power Hubs, One Close To China." The paper sees this as a "get-tough tactics." As any child can understand, the Koreans are deliberately prolonging the war by their failure to launch major attacks while the Pentagon, with its provocative raid near the Chinese border, is only trying to show its desire for peace.

THE POST's Seymour Freidin reports that it's the Russians who are reviving the "Prussian militarists." Mr. Freidin does his reporting from West Berlin, where all the Nazi ex-generals are now busy signing up for Gen. Ridgway's army.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN has a real nice anti-labor day, what with demanding immediate use of a Taft-Hartley injunction to break the steel strike, and a description of social security payments (a munificent average of \$45 a month) as a "socialist fraud."—R. F.

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

The ACTU Plays The Same Old Cracked Record

CIO NEWS of June 23 quotes happily from the Labor Leader, paper of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, that the attitude of the steel companies "reflects a class-war attitude of antagonism toward non-class-war unions which aims not only at preventing their growth but at their ultimate destruction."

Philip Murray was presented with a medal by the ACTU last month, a day before the opening of his union's convention, presumably for being staunchly "anti-class-war." Mr. Murray had on many occasions boasted of his "anti-class-war" attitude and even wrote an article for one of the big circulation magazines in which he flatly proclaimed that there is "no class struggle in America." To illustrate his point he said that when labor and employer representatives get together in a conference it is often hard to tell who the labor and who the employer representatives are.

Many of our labor leaders being what they are in mind and salary, I grant that Murray is not altogether wrong, at least in that respect. But it seems to me that this is a rather strange time to harp on the nonsense that a union is not part of the class struggle.

THE DAY after Murray received his medal from the ACTU, his union's convention of 3,000 delegates exploded into

a demonstration for a strike. Soon after that, the workers came out on strike despite Murray's seven-month effort to avoid it, and they have been out since.

Five years ago he entered into a contract with the employers that actually left a renewal within a year entirely to the will of the companies. He regretted it later and has not repeated that mistake again. It was also in that period, when Murray "wiped out" the class struggle, that we witnessed some enterprising efforts to put into effect the ACTU program of love and sweetness between the union and employers.

There was a period when the union sponsored goodwill dinners honoring employers who presumably expressed this "classless" spirit that the ACTU and Mr. Murray were anxious to discover. There is one notable such employer, head of one of the larger independent steel companies, who was so feted, and whom the ACTU proclaimed the very incarnation of its "industry-council" plan perspective. This very employer was most outspoken in his attacks upon Murray in later stages of the sweetness and light era. Today he is second to none in that respect.

DESPITE HIS annual concern for a resolution endorsing the ACTU industry-council

plan since 1940, Mr. Murray hadn't yet found a single employer with whom he can start the ball rolling. In fact, Murray himself has been forced to say things of a class-struggle nature. His statement at the Gary meeting of strikers that the Taft-Hartley Law won't produce steel is hardly in the "no-class struggle" spirit. It is both defiance of the employers and the law they are trying to use against the workers.

The fact that even he, Murray, had to authorize a strike after more than a half year of effort to avoid it, is an admission that his experiment in the no-class struggle world is hardly a success.

I even heard Murray tell the steel interests to collectively "go to hell" as he opened the recent convention. It all adds up to a decisive refutation of the concept that there is no class struggle because employers and labor leaders may see eye-to-eye.

Even a person like Murray, despite his unwillingness to do so, is forced to "practice" the class struggle to some degree because that is a struggle that flows directly out of the very capitalism he admires so much. That struggle will stay with us just so long as the powerful monopolists and their political and ideological henchmen remain in power. There can never be an identity of interests between that parasitic clique of billionaires and the working class.

The idea that labor leaders can obtain the goodwill of employers by collaboration, and by expulsion of unions that don't collaborate, is completely discredited by the experience of the steel workers today. The main issue is the determination of the employers to weaken and undermine the union led by the same Murray they praised so much in the past.

Mississippi

(Continued from Page 1)

teachers and only 6,457 Negro teachers. These figures mean much more when they are related to the number of "educable" children reported by the state educational officials. The latest school census figures available (1948) showed that there were 385,028 white children listed as "educable," and 492,928 Negro children. Nearly 100,000 more Negro than white children!

But Negro children, although in the majority, had less than a fourth of the high school facilities.

In is the attendance figures, though, that we get an appalling picture of cultural oppression. There were 37,888 white children and 80,532 Negro children in the first grade in 1950—two Negroes for each white child. In the eighth grade, however, the relative figures were, whites, 21,604; Negroes 14,160.

What happens to the tens of thousands of Negro youth who drop out of school, the reports do not inform us, but these are the youths one sees everywhere as "helpers" to white workers in industry and commerce. Indeed, officially Mississippi has publicly stated that this is the objective of its educational policy for Negroes. The state superintendent of education, J. S. Vandiver, announced in 1943 that Mississippi planned to "teach the children of the [Negro] race how to read, how to write, how to talk, how to use numbers, how to use their hands in doing their work and in earning their living, how to be clean and healthy, courteous, and how to take care of property."

This statement of official policy is now being taught Negro and white children in Mississippi schools from the "adopted" history text, "Mississippi Through Four Centuries," by Richard A. and Nannie P. McLemore.

WORSE BEFORE

Most of the figures cited above include some of the latest improvements which give one a picture of the even more oppressive conditions which must have existed in the state more than 10 years ago. What should be a source of culture in Mississippi is in fact the perverter of culture, for officially the Mississippi schools must blatantly and militantly uphold the tradition of white supremacy and shut off as completely as possible the truth from the youth.

So that, in the year 1950, while there were 80,000-odd Negro pupils in the first grade, only 2,650 enrolled in colleges. That same year, 20,597 white students entered colleges. In a sense this is an end-product, educationally speaking, of the "separate but equal" white supremacy dodge.

In another way, Mississippi's cultural system shows its depravity. On page 351 of the Mississippi Blue Book, an official statistical survey of the state for the years 1945 through 1949, we read this strange piece of braggadocio:

"Parchman, Mississippi's State Penal Farm, has been called by the Library of Congress the best source of Negro folk music."

Parchman, it is said by Mississippi Negroes, was "built for Negroes," for its population is overwhelmingly Negro, as are most of the state's penal institutions. It is in this infamous Delta institution, a part of the apparatus of Negro intimidation and exploitation that, admittedly, the only indigenous Mississippi culture thrives.

Some day the University of Mississippi, under a more democratic administration, and not Parchman Penitentiary, administered by lash-wielders, will be the center of the state's culture. Gov. White may not have this development in mind, but his present Negro wards are fully aware of the relationship between the penitentiary and the jimcrow school system.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

'Underdevelopment' And Capital Exports

THE SOVIET delegate, G. P. Arkadyev, told the other members of the UN Economic and Social Council last Monday that it is not for lack of capital, but rather because of the policies of imperialist countries in underdeveloped countries, that their underdevelopment continues to exist. And he observed that the export of capital is needed less by the underdeveloped countries than by the capital exporting countries, since the necessity for exporting capital arises because of the constriction of the domestic market, an inevitable consequence of capitalist exploitation.

These remarks, of course, brought upon Mr. Arkadyev's head the angry charges of "political propaganda." But it is noteworthy that the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia merely abstained, and did not vote against the two resolutions on the agenda. So that the Council approved 15-0 the establishment of a nine-member committee to draft plans for an International Development Fund which would grant long-term, low-interest loans to underdeveloped countries for the construction of public utilities, irrigation and reclamation projects, roads and sanitation measures. And by a similar vote it recommended that the World Bank consult with member governments regarding establishment of an International Finance Corporation to encourage private investment in underdeveloped countries.

The abstention of the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia underscores their special position in regards to under-

developed countries. As Mr. Arkadyev explained, they recognize the need of these countries to develop their own independent industries and land programs. Such development requires industrialization—the establishment of machine industries and the base of a many-sided economy, capable of supplying the needs of the population in consumer goods. But it requires, above all, changes in the relations of production, so that the masses of the population, instead of a small parasitic governing class, will benefit. So that the crux of the matter, or the knitty-gritty—if Sir Gladwyn Jebb will pardon this usage—is really a political question. It is a matter of the peoples of these countries being free to engage in the kind of economic activities which will permit technique and capital to benefit the masses.

If the Economic and Social Council could change the UN's present character, so that world conditions of peace and free trade could be established, conceivably such a fund as the Council desires might be established. And in such conditions, Mr. Arkadyev pointed out, the Soviet Union would be able to extend considerable help to underdeveloped countries, exchanging machine tools and capital goods for the products which these countries now are in position to export.

But the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia refused to give their backing to illusions, while at the same time indicating their recognition both of the need and the possibility of satisfying that need.

It was, indeed, Mr. Santa Cruz of Chile who became a living symbol of the contradiction in this question. This gentleman made an eloquent appeal on behalf of both the Fund and the Corporation. Yet, his right hand in the Security Council helps to render impossible the very conditions of peace and international cooperation which his left hand in the Economic and Social Council postulates as the pre-conditions for solving the problem of underdevelopment.

For the Truman Administration's delegate, Dr. Isador Lubin, stated the viewpoint of the "capital exporting" power when he objected to the creation of new machinery to finance economic development in underdeveloped countries. He said such a Fund would be created only on paper, since no "capital exporting" country would contribute to it. At the same time, he said United States "aid" would continue to the underdeveloped countries.

Thus, Dr. Lubin was announcing the Washington Administration's intention to continue its own "Point Four" type of "aid" and to allow the dream of the underdeveloped countries of a fund without strings to die a-borning. It seems that Mr. Arkadyev's remarks were prophetic.

COMING in the weekend WORKER

\$\$\$ Write Their Platform — By Art Shields

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PENTAGON ORDERS MORE WAR

MONDAY, ON THE EVE of the second anniversary of the Korean war, the Pentagon made one of its most ominous decisions.

It ordered a mass bombing for the first time of the Yalu River power installations which provide electricity for Manchuria.

With what motive?

Let the reader think back to October, 1950. In those fateful days, Gen. MacArthur sent troops northward in an attempt to capture these very same installations. He did this in spite of the warnings of the Chinese government that it would take all necessary measures to protect its national interests on the Yalu River.

The Pentagon knows from the history of the past year and a half how the Chinese view attacks on these power plants. On Nov. 6, 1950, Hanson Baldwin cabled from Tokyo to the New York Times that the "minimum objective" of the Chinese intervention in Korea "is certainly protection of the Yalu River and the Changjin-Pujon reservoir power complex."

In view of past events, there can be only one explanation for Monday's bombing raid: the Pentagon is once again seeking to provoke the Chinese into some new action which can be used as an excuse for breaking off the truce talks.

This ominous action came on top of a series of talks by John Foster Dulles, one of Wall Street's foreign policy masterminds, demanding going from a policy of "containing Communism" to a policy of the offensive. This is the same Dulles who played such a sinister role in Korea just prior to the outbreak of the war.

The Pentagon tried to break up the talks by injecting the phony issue of "voluntary" repatriation of POWs. Then it started slayings in the POW camps. Then the Pentagon representatives forced recesses in the truce talks. As a result, there has been growing distrust in this country and throughout the world over the conduct and motives of the Pentagon.

Now we have this cold-blooded provocation at the Yalu River. Laborites in the British Parliament expressed their concern yesterday over these latest moves. Surely, the American people, on this second anniversary of the Korea war, have even more cause to be concerned. The people should let the White House hear their condemnation of these provocative bombing raids. Demand ratification of the Geneva protocol against germ warfare and an immediate truce based on exchange of ALL prisoners as provided by Geneva agreements!

There must be no third year of the war in Korea!

THE UE'S PLATFORM

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD of the United Electrical Workers should be commended for presenting its eight-point position to the platform committees of the conventions of the Progressive, Democratic and Republican parties. While it is the position of the UE, it unquestionably expresses the sentiments of the rank and file of all trade unions.

It is the most comprehensive platform of labor put forward so far in the 1952 election campaign. It is advanced on the premise that although labor does not yet have a recognized independent party of its own, it could at least advance its independent platform and judge parties and candidates on the basis of their attitude toward it, rather than on the basis of back-door deals and political ties that have little in common with the interests of the workers.

A platform statement like the UE's is designed to stimulate political activity by the workers on the basis of the issues that reflect their true interests and to make labor a factor in the elections, even though it may still be within the framework of capitalist class politics.

The UE's platform statement is a challenge to ALL parties on the issues that really count:

- Civil liberties and restoration of the Bill of Rights.
- Improved economic conditions and restoration of the rights under the Wagner Act.
- A program of full rights for the Negro people.
- Improved social security.
- Protection of small farmers and small business against monopolies.
- Protection of the people against depression.
- A just tax program.
- An end to the war program and a shift to a peace policy.

If the example set by the UE is taken up by other unions, and, if a vigorous educational campaign is conducted among the rank and file of the shops, communities and locals, labor could put a different face on the election campaign and its influence would soon be recognized.

No 3rd Year of War!



John Foster Dulles, State Department adviser, is shown in the trenches, mapping strategy with the chiefs of the South Korean puppet army at the 38th Parallel. Time? One week before Syngman Rhee started the Korean civil war, giving President Truman the excuse for intervention.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Washington, July 3—An unnoticed June 11 Korean border incident, involving a United Nations official, may hold the answer to key questions on the Communist aggression.

The U.N. official involved in the incident was John Gaillard, American Acting Secretary of the U.N. Mission in Korea. Here is what happened:

On June 10 a radio broadcast from Pyongyang, Communist capital, invited "all political parties, social organizations and leaders of the Southern half, as well as the U.N. Korean Mission, to go to Yonyong on the 38th Parallel and receive leaflets urging a nation-wide election."

Unarmed, Gaillard arrived at the 38th Parallel on the afternoon of June 11. His first attempt to cross the border was halted by a brisk exchange of small-arms fire from opposing pillboxes.

After some palaver, the shooting stopped and Gaillard was permitted to cross into North Korea. At an open railroad platform, several hundred yards from

the heavily-fortified border, he was met by three representatives of the communist government. The trio politely, but flatly, refused to accept copies of the proposal proffered by Gaillard. They declared they had no authority to accept anything from him; that they were merely "messengers" under orders to deliver copies of their government's "Peace Manifesto."

The trio—Lee In Kyu, Kim Tae Hong, and Kim Chae Thang—then escorted Gaillard back to the border. Suddenly, without warning or apparent reason, the South Koreans opened heavy fire, pinned down the Communist emissaries, and then seized them. Later, they were jailed and are still there—as far as the U.N. Mission knows.

ALLEN

South Korean troops fired "without warning" on a Korean Democratic Republic delegation bringing proposals for nation-wide elections to unify Korea on June 11, 1950, two weeks before the civil war broke out, Robert S. Allen revealed July 3, 1950. The Pyongyang peace mission was jailed. Other reporters before and after Allen revealed additional information to show that the Rhee regime launched the Korean war in order to avert its internal collapse.



The blood-stained corpse of a Korean mother. The dazed and anguished eyes of her child. These innocent victims of a Pentagon bombing raid on a North Korean city symbolized the whole murderous cruelty of the "peace" war. Napalm, gasoline and saturated bombing wiped out entire Korean cities. More than 3,000,000 Koreans have been killed or wounded. American casualties, over 100,000.

Larger Funds Likely in Germ Warfare Study

House Group Favors Army's Plea to Expand Research, Mostly on Defense Tactics

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The Army appeared certain today to receive more funds from Congress next year to study bacteriological warfare and to improve defenses against it.

After hearing secret testimony in this military field, Rep. Robert L. Fikes, D. Fla., chairman of House Appropriations subcom-

mission, he said, retaliatory bacteria warfare "does not involve some complicated super-weapon." The means of delivering germs to enemy territory, he said, are simple and involve equipment of the type with which the services now are "already well stocked." Such as the containers used currently for dropping propaganda leaflets.

An Associated Press report from Washington on April 5, 1952 revealed that the U. S. Army "appeared certain . . . to receive more funds from Congress next year to study bacteriological warfare."

CAPITALIST

(Continued from Page 2)
ployment is guaranteed by law, and the governments in these countries, unlike in the non-socialist nations, "can direct all capable of work to employment."

WHAT THE SO-CALLED "FREE WORLD" means by "full employment" is somewhat different, however, from that prevailing in the socialist sector of the world. This is pointed up in a statement by Dr. Melchior Palyi, quoted in Monetary Notes (5/1). In discussing "Some Aspects of Europe's Bankruptcy" he says:

"Europe goes through the experience of depression in full employment. Until now we thought—or were taught lately—that a depression consists in having a substantial fraction of the population out of work. Now the world learns that at a time when everybody has a job, everybody may be getting poorer. Poverty in the midst of full employment is a novelty to this generation."

But even the capitalist picture of "full employment" is fading away as depression spread in various European countries, throwing workers out of jobs. This constitutes a growing cloud on the U. S. business horizon, for it means curtailed buying by foreign countries in the U. S. at a time when other "props" to the economy are weakening here.

CP Statement

(Continued from Page 3.)

Asia. Such a development, while temporarily increasing the super-profits of a handful of big war-profiteering and war-grafting bankers and industrialists, would confront the masses of our nation with deadly peril. We would face the loss of our sons, the squandering of our earnings and the continued destruction of our liberties.

"Only the swiftest, unprecedented intervention of every strata of our nation can prevent such a disaster. Yet, the American people, through their labor, peace and other people's organizations, have the power at this moment to bring about an immediate truce in Korea, if they act at once to compel

their representatives in Washington to order a truce.

"Furthermore, there is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of our nation want an end to this conflict, which many influential Americans, backed by numerous public opinion polls, have described as useless, senseless and a crime against our own people as well as against the peoples of other countries.

"We Communists urge action now, fellow Americans, lest by delay our entire nation will reap the whirlwind of disaster.

• End the hoax of 'voluntary repatriation' of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war!

• Accede to and ratify the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning germ warfare!

• Stop the Washington Administration stampede to ratify the war treaty with German Nazi generals and financiers.

• Negotiate a Korean cease-fire immediately!"

British MPs

(Continued from Page 1)

whole of this Korean war, being carried forward in armistice negotiations from which we have suffered serious disadvantage."

"Does the prime minister not consider that this was one of the matters on which there should have been consultation with others who are concerned in the actual fighting in Korea, seeing that hitherto, although there has been bombing on purely military targets on the bridges over the Yalu, this represents the destruction of important establishments which affect the whole of Manchuria?" Attlee asked.

"I have said there is no change in policy so far as the government are concerned," Churchill replied.

The Korean-Chinese truce negotiators yesterday charged Gen. Mark Clark's forces were seeking to provoke an extension of the Korean war by renewing pressure on Korean and Chinese prisoners of war to keep them from expressing their desire to go home in any exchange of POWs, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. U. S. army officials yesterday distributed leaflets to the POWs on Koje Island which sought to convince them not to ask repatriation by declaring that the U. S. Army would stand behind any POWs who resist what they called forcible re-

patriation. Despite this pressure, the army officials admitted only 5 percent now being rescreened did not want to go home.

"You are taking dangerous steps which show that you do not hesitate to extend the Korean war," Korean Lt. Gen. Nam II told Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison, head of the U. S. truce team.

Nam disputed a statement by Harrison that the main barrier to settlement of the prisoner question was the number of prisoners the U. S. would return under the policy of voluntary repatriation.

"This is an absurd assertion," Nam said. "The practice of retaining war prisoners in any way whatever is a violation of the Geneva Convention and the minimum standards of humanitarianism."

Harrison again suggested a recess, but Nam refused and demanded another meeting today. Harrison agreed.

The new screening going on at Koje applied to some 45,000 of the 80,000 prisoners there.

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Eighth Army Commander, visited Koje yesterday to watch the new screening. At one point 900 prisoners were marched up to tables where South Korean interpreters asked the questions.

Harriman

(Continued from Page 3.)

tional interests."

"I frankly cannot discuss the question of when the time might come," he added.

Harriman testified in support of President Truman's request for \$6,447,750,000 in foreign "aid" appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Coudert said cynically: "You could sell the foreign aid program much more successfully to the American people if you could relate the contribution of military equipment by U. S. to the reduction of the standing American garrison in Europe."

Subcommittee chairman J. Vaughan Gary (D-Va) said, "That is unquestionably the plan. . . . But he added "It would be poor psychological effect abroad to discuss that too much at the present time."

Lovett told the subcommittee: "Because of developments in western Germany and because of the developments in Korea, the degree of tension developed is greater than it was a year ago."

Tenants

(Continued from Page 1)

stitute housing has been found. Another 1,000 families on the site face evictions during the summer. **MANY GROUPS PICKET**

In addition to Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn Tenant Council contingents, representatives from Title I sites tenants in Manhattanville and Manhattan town and spokesmen for the Rego Park and other veteran temporary housing communities were on the picket line. They were led by William Stanley and Estelle Quinn, chairman and secretary, respectively of the Tenant Council; Mrs. Bernice Libuser of the Brooklyn Tenant Council; Mrs. Constance D. Heyworth of the Manhattanville Tenant Council, and Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio, executive secretary of the Bronx Council on Rents and Housing.

Mrs. Hattie Gibson, whose three-year-old daughter Sharron and four-year-old cousin Ernest Brown were killed in a tenement blaze two months ago at 251 Stone Ave., told a story of juncrow callousness and red-tape run-arounds from city housing authorities. Forced to live in the basement of the same house with her three children, constantly haunted by the death-trap nightmare which snuffed out her child's life, Mrs. Gibson has been told by CHA authorities that "we have no place for you" because her husband is a non-veteran.

Mrs. Gibson and Mr. Juan

Colon, one-legged Puerto Rican tenant of 1101 Bedford Ave., whose life was saved by his neighbor, Leroy Fredericks, a Negro veteran, when fire burned seven Puerto Ricans to death in that building, were in the Brooklyn Tenant Council delegation, headed by Mrs. Libuser, which demanded of CHA officials immediate relocation and indemnity for these two victims of tinder-box housing.

Demonstrators gave grim accounts of the treatment the Dewey-Impeller housing conspiracy is meting out to Negroes, Puerto Ricans and working-class families.

Mrs. Mary Lewis of 463 A McDonough St., Brooklyn, whose landlord obtained an eviction order effective July 10, joined the line when she came to the CHA for help.

"I didn't know about this demonstration," she told me, "but I'm here fighting with them. I have no place to go and they're pointing to the CHA offices—'can't push me around forever.'"

Mrs. Alfreda Grier said she, her husband and three children were evicted from 987 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on May 29 "because the landlord decided he didn't want any children living in his house." Mrs. Grier was forcibly separated from her husband and one child, who are living with friends. Her application has been on file at the CHA since 1949.

Mrs. Carrie Bantan of 48 Downing St., Brooklyn, carried her four-month-old baby, Susan, in her arms as she picketed. A doctor has written to the CHA urging emergency housing for Mrs. Bantan, whose baby sleeps in a bureau drawer. The entire family live in one room, and efforts to obtain a low-rent apartment from the city have gone unheeded three years.

Another Negro mother, Mrs. Estelle Murphy, holding 19-month-old Willie Roger in her arms, and living at 377 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, has also been denied CHA occupancy on the excuse that her husband is not a veteran.

With her husband and two other children, Mrs. Murphy has been living in one room for two and a half years, sharing one bathroom with 12 other persons.

From the Bronx, Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn tenants told similar stories of CHA juncrow refusals, fire hazards, apartments teeming with rats and vermin, broken-down walls and gaping floor pits; homes without hot water, heat or bathroom facilities; homes where the wind and rain sweep through windowless or rickety ceilings; homes unfit for human habitation where violations have gone unremedied and un-repaired for years without action by the city.

"Hey, Mr. Mayor," the tenants shouted, "enforce the law; seven burnt in firetraps—must there be more?"

The Department of Investigation yesterday probed charges that

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the Housing and Building Department inspectors took \$50,000 yearly in graft from fire-trap tenement owners. Investigators yesterday subpoenaed 1,500 bank savings, loan association and stock brokerage firms to get financial records of 75 building inspectors.

Commissioner Sheils was checking 50 complaints that housing inspectors took bribes from \$20 to \$250 from tinder-box landlords.

State Housing Commissioner Herman Stichman said that since January, 1946, there have been over 100 deaths due to "tinder tenement fires" and that more than 50,000 families were now living in death-trap homes.

CRC Reception For '16' Tonight

George Blake Charney, a defendant in the N. Y. Smith Act trial, and Ralph Powe, Negro attorney active in Civil Rights Congress cases, will be among the speakers at a reception honoring the 16 Communist leaders tonight (Wednesday).

The affair, sponsored by the CRC as part of its drive for \$20,000 in support of the Smith Act defense, is being held at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Ave. at 8th St., at 8:30 p. m.

Tickets at \$2 are available at CRC, 23 W. 26 St., OR 9-16557.

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Mongolia, Albania, Korea to Show Films at Czech Fete

By DAVID PLATT

The fame of the international film festivals held annually in Czechoslovakia has spread far and wide in the six years of its existence.

This is the only world-wide festival where the sole basis of judging a film is whether it helps the fight 'For Peace, For A New Man, For A Better Mankind,' combining artistic form with progressive content.

One never sees at this festival such unhealthy films as Rashomon, Streetcar Named Desire, The River, or Outcast of the Islands.

In the international festivals sponsored by Hollywood movie companies (whose theme is usually For War, For Degraded Man, For an Injured and Insulted Mankind), escapist films and force and violence films whose sole purpose is to prepare the ground for acceptance of war and fascism, are bound to win prizes.

The great strength of the Czechoslovak film festival is its conception of film art as

a weapon in the service of the people, not the oppressors of the people.

Two years ago when I attended the Fifth International Film Festival in Czechoslovakia the entries included the first feature-length films of the People's Republic of China, and the first documentary film on life in North Korea.

This year's festival (the seventh), which will run from July 12 to Aug. 3, will witness another noted event—the first documentary film produced by the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Mongolian film deals with present-day life in this new Republic and was filmed by Mongolian and Soviet artists, according to the sponsors of the festivals.

The New Albania will be represented with its first short films and documentaries, while several new films recently produced in Korea will be shown.

The 1952 festival entries of the USSR include M. Chiaur-

eli's Unforgettable Year 1919, "depicting the young Soviet state's victorious struggle against the armies of intervention," and Ten Years in the Saddle, S. Yutkevich's film story of the Russian traveler Przhhevskii and his "celebrated discoveries in Central Asia."

This year's Chinese entries will be the feature films 'Victory of the People of Inner Mongolia' and 'Red Flag Over Green Rock.' Both derive their themes from the Chinese People's liberation war against Hirohito and Chiang Kai-shek.

Poland has entered The Young Chopin and The First Days, feature film on Polish reconstruction following World War Two.

Hungary will show 'Madam Dery,' a film about the struggle for cultural independence in Hungary in the first part of the 19th century.

The German Democratic Republic will show among others, a feature-length documentary on the life and work of President Wilhelm Pieck.

The Farmers' Experience Under Capitalism and Under Socialism

MARX AGAINST THE PEASANTRY. By David Mitrany. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. \$4.50.

By ERIC BERT

In his "Marx Against the Peasant" David Mitrany has attempted a theoretical and historical refutation of Marxism in relation to the agrarian question.

Mitrany argues that Marx' theoretical analysis of agriculture held only, if at all, for England; that Marx was ignorant of agricultural development elsewhere in the world; that Marx' analysis does not hold for predominantly peasant countries; that Marx was antagonistic to the peasants; that the doctrine of the class struggle hardens the antagonism of workers and peasants; and that the experience of the Soviet Union and of the People's Democracies proves that Marxist doctrine was imposed by strategem and force where there was no basis in historic development for it.

But the central fact of agriculture in the capitalist world today is that the overwhelming proportion of the small farmers or peasants, operate only a few acres of land, use only the most elementary tools and equipment, and have at their command only the minimum of draft power. These they operate under the most onerous conditions of tenancy or mortgage indebtedness and taxation. (This is apart from the plantation laborers in the colonies, or agricultural wage workers in the capitalist countries, who have not even the shadow of tenure in the land.)

The decisive fact in the development of agricultural production under capitalism today is the use of machinery instead of hand tools, and the appearance of the tractor in the place of animal draft power.

The focal point of agricultural production in capitalist society is production for the market, even though production for self-use

forms an essential part. Even the smallest farmers or peasants must produce for the market in order to purchase those means of production and the subsistence which they cannot produce.

Those farmers or peasants who operate big farms, with substantial equipment and draft power, can secure credit to enlarge the scale of their operations. When the small farmer or peasant can borrow, the rates are usurious, and credit serves not to enlarge his scale of production but to entangle him in the toil of the money capitalists, and thus depress his living standards further.

The routine reply to this analysis of agricultural production is that the overwhelming majority of the capitalist world's agricultural producers are small farmers or peasants, who own some chattels, and a portion of whom own their own land. They have not become agricultural wage workers, nor have they been driven to the cities to become industrial wage workers, or beggars, it is said.

All this is true. What the protagonists of this argument fail to point out, however, is that the survival of the small farmer or peasant is accomplished by the sacrifice of part of his chattels, his land (if he owns it), and his living standards. Throughout the capitalist world, the small farmers and peasants, and agricultural laborers, occupy the lowest layer in the social structure.

Engels—unlike Mitrany—was determinedly opposed to soft-soaping the peasants about their prospects. He would have denounced with contempt Mitrany's myth that "in the United States the policy is now to break up the old cotton lands of the South into small units for mixed subsistence farming, as the best way of redeeming the soil (as well as the health and self-respect of the eight million white and Negro sharecroppers) exhausted by the endless raising of profitable commercial crops."

Mitrany advances the theory of "peasant idealism." This theory embraces "unity within the village," declares that the undifferentiated "peasantry" is the key class within

society (because of a mystic relationship to the soil) and implies that salvation for the peasant is possible under capitalism.

There are two possibilities open for the bulk of the peasants—either adherence to the capitalist class or an alliance with the working class. The Peasant parties and their dominant leaders attempted the first after World War I. The result, as Mitrany reports, was the victory of reaction in Hungary in 1919, Bulgaria in 1923, Poland in 1926, Yugoslavia in 1929, Rumania in 1931 and Czechoslovakia in 1938. (p.122) Mitrany concludes that this "may suggest that a peasant political system is all too vulnerable to counter revolution." (p. 85) It suggests something different—which Marx and Engels knew—that only under the leadership of the working class is a progressive change possible in modern society. The vulnerability of the "peasant political system" lay in the fact that it was wedded to capitalism (despite all the fancy phrases of its leaders) and that once the capitalists had no further need of a peasant political facade to still the revolt of the workers and peasants, they dumped the peasant leaders and went over to naked reaction.

The history of eastern Europe since 1945 is for Mitrany an unrelenting "extermination of the peasants." This, he says, was affected, first, by distributing land among the peasants, second, by introducing cooperation in agriculture, with the goal of collectivization with the "final assault" launched after the repudiation and denunciation of Tito.

But it is clear that the peasants of eastern Europe have not been "exterminated"—they are working more productively than ever before, receive greater income, and enjoy cultural advantages that could not even be dreamed of under capitalism.

Mitrany is complaining of the "extermination," not of the peasants, but of the exploiting peasants, the profiteers and black marketeers, the landlords, as social classes.

Ted Tinsley Says

YOU WASH MY SHIRT

Some time ago—I forgot just how long—the writer, critic, and ex-progressive Granville Hicks wrote a piece called The Despair of Arthur Koestler.

I mention this because I have done some thinking about it, and I have concluded that never in history have so many people made a living from scratching each other's backs.

This business of being an ex-progressive is Big Business, a monopoly. You can get aboard the

John Dos Passos might enter the scene with an essay on The Spirit of Futility in Louis Fisher.

Now this puts Fisher in a very advantageous position. He can write on Dos Passos, Taft, and the World Guilt Complex, or on Hicks, or on Koestler.

Once he does this, however, Koestler and Hicks are free to write more pieces on Fisher, preferably on a theme such as Fisher and the Grasp of Nothingness.

Well, you keep this up for a while. There's a great market for the stuff in the semi-intellectual magazines. But this is relatively small potatoes, and you can't keep it up for ever. The business has to be expanded. Any little group of five or so ex-progressives can turn out some 50 articles along these lines. Then comes the moment for the Anthology.

The Anthology is called "The Light Went Out." It consists of articles by each of these men, explaining how the Marxist movement failed them by not taking their advice and supporting capitalism.

In this, the authors explore the despair, the sense of doom, the spirit of futility, the world guilt complex, the grasp of nothingness, and the psychology of death, in still greater and more picayune detail.

Of course, in between all this the authors can walk into various universities or colleges to give summer courses, in which they study each other.

Now I wouldn't exactly call this a good life—but it's a way to make a buck.



gray train if you have literary reputation of sorts, and can prove that you were once a progressive.

Here's how it works. Granville Hicks wrote the piece called The Despair of Arthur Koestler. He makes money off Koestler.

Now Koestler isn't the sort of man to let the grass grow under his feet, and so he might come up with an article called The Sense of Doom in Granville Hicks. (That much sense he's got). At this point a

MAIL SALES HEAVY FOR SPANISH WAR ANTHOLOGY

More than 1,000 copies of "The Heart of Spain," first anthology of the Spanish War, have been purchased by mail, according to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who are publishing the historic volume on July 18, anniversary of the Franco rebellion.

Unable to find a commercial publisher for a volume containing more than 70 of the world's best known authors and leaders of the Spanish Republic, the VALB decided to publish the volume themselves.

Publication was a shoe-string venture that is going to pay off in a big way, for the issues of the Spanish War are still strong in the hearts of the American people who lost 1800 of their best sons in the war that raged on the Iberian peninsula from 1936 to 1939. The volume is dedicated to the American dead in Spain.

"The Heart of Spain" is currently being bound in a first, limited edition of 4,000 copies. Subscribers will begin to receive the copies they ordered by the first week in July, VALB said this week.

Edited by Alvah Bessie, author of "Men in Battle" and one of the Hollywood Nine, "Heart of Spain" contains reportage, fiction and poetry by such outstanding figures in world literature as Pablo Neruda, Louis Aragon, Dorothy Parker, Garcia Lorea, Ilya Ehrenburg, Norman Corwin, Heywood Brown and many others.

Once the anthology reaches the bookstores, it will sell for \$4.50 a

copy. It may be purchased by mail for \$4. Checks and money orders should be made out to Dan Groden, secretary, VALB, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y.

B'nai Brith Paper Hits Gag On Textbooks

LOS ANGELES.—A warning against "a growing censorship of school and college textbooks" has been sounded by The B'nai Brith Messenger.

"The fact that Los Angeles voted in the primaries for all of the school bond issues is encouraging," said the newspaper.

"But providing our school children with more seats and more teachers may be a futile gesture for the advancement of public school education, if the threat of thought control in the public schools becomes reality."

Recently the county board of supervisors ordered Dr. C. C. Trillingham, county superintendent of schools, to "screen" all school libraries for alleged "subversive" books.

Supervisor Raymond V. Darby began the book purge after a Long Beach mother complained because her 8-year-old son was reading "Tlenka" a book dealing with the life of a child in the Soviet Union.

Long Beach Supt. of Schools Douglas A. Newcomb ordered the book destroyed because "it is the policy of the Long Beach schools to go to extremes to protect pupils."

Lester Rodney is on vacation.

'COVER THE OLYMPICS' FUND

Enclosed find \$—— to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

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Anti-Communist Attacks Peril Negro People, Paper Charges

JACKSON, Miss., June 24.—The mounting attacks on the Negro people which are given "unbridled license" by the "anti-Communist crusade" bear witness to a "coming American fascism," the weekly Negro newspaper, "Jackson Advocate," warned editorially here.

Referring to a number of anti-Negro outrages, the paper then continued:

"These widely separated incidents perpetrated against Negroes are likely to be minimized if not totally overlooked and forgotten by whose responsibilities it is to safeguard the security of the nation."

"It is a tragic fact that in one of the most trying periods in the history of the nation as a result of our anti-communist crusade, offenses against the rights of Negro citizens whether small or great arouse little response from those holding the nation's responsibility."

"Other persons voicing the fears for the future inherent in such incidents run the risk of being charged with the almost fatal curse of being in love with Negro people, or being subjected to the more fatal charge of being in sympathy with communism."

"The existence of such conditions in this country is giving increasing courage and unbridled license to bigots, demagogic reactionaries and other undemocratic and un-American groups who are willing to use any and every possible crime against Negro citizens in the Negro communities in order to achieve their hidden and evil purpose."

"While these incidents may serve to frighten and temporarily retard the progress of the Negro in the South towards political emancipation which has no other meaning than the free and unrestricted right to vote, these incidents bear a far greater threat to the American nation."

"It has been seen that incidents against the Negro and in the Negro communities have a way of soon spreading to other segments of our society."

"In their overall effect these incidents are not just crimes against the Negro citizen and the Negro community, but they also bear the signs of a coming American fascism."

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LaBenskey

Arraigned

On Gun Charge

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 24.—Stanley LaBenskey, recently acquitted of first-degree murder in the slaying of two Yonkers Negroes, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of illegal possession of firearms. LaBenskey an ex-Wsetchester Parkway cop had pleaded self defense in the killings and admitted owning the death gun as well as another target pistol. He pleaded not guilty.

The former cop was indicted for violation of the Sullivan Law on two counts, the first a felony for not having a permit for the concealed weapon used in the killings and of a misdemeanor for not having a permit for the target pistol kept in his home.

LaBenskey could serve four and a half to eight years and a \$1,500 fine if convicted. County Judge Arthur D. Brennan released him on \$1,500 bail pending trial.

Walter White

(Continued from Page 3.)

dent of the United States or governor of Mississippi."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—"Disappointing" stand on equal rights since his return from Europe, particularly the statement at Abilene, Kan., that he would leave the issue on FEPC to the states.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) favors FEPC, but without enforcement powers.

Gov. Adlai Stephenson of Illinois "has indicated that he is not adverse to a weaker civil rights plank, and that he is not adverse to running on a Stephenson-Russell team. (Sen. Richard) Russell would then be only one heartbeat away from the Presidency."

Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga)—The "quarterback of filibuster against civil rights legislation... Like too many able Southerners, he is hog-tied by his rise to power through appeals to the lesser-enlightened voting bloc."

TWU BACKS PLAN FOR BUS STRIKE FOR 40-HOUR WEEK

Six hundred stewards and section officers of the CIO Transport Workers Union voted Monday night to give full TWU support to a strike for a 40-hour week by July 1, on nine privately owned bus lines, in Manhattan, Bronx and Queens.

The executive board of Local 100, a TWU spokesman said, will probably meet next week to set the date for such a strike.

The 40-hour week goes into ef-

B'KLYN TENANT DELEGATION TO SEE HOUSING AIDE

The Brooklyn Tenants, Consumer & Welfare Councils will lead a mass delegation tomorrow (Thursday) at 10 a.m. to the Brooklyn office of the Department of Buildings and Housings, Municipal Building, Borough Hall, to seek city action on the Bedford Ave. tenement fire in which seven died.

Council spokesmen, who will meet with Mr. Salzman, in charge of the agency's Brooklyn office, will urge indemnity and relocation of the burned-out families; prosecution of the landlord and a probe of the Housing Department.

Senate Unit OKs Bill for FEPC

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Senate Labor Committee today approved the Humphrey - Ives FEPC bill, by a vote of 9 to 3. Voting against the measure were Sen. Robert Taft (R-O), Republican Presidential hopeful; Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R-Cal), co-author of the notorious Mundt-Nixon concentration camp bill, and Lister Hill, Alabama Democrat.

The bill would set up a five man "commission on equality of opportunity in employment." The commission would order employers to stop discriminating because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry in hiring workers.

The commission's orders would be enforceable in court. The procedure would apply to labor unions and to firms with more than 50 workers, but only if they were engaged in interstate commerce.

Humphrey said the bill would affect about 75,000 places of employment in the U. S. and would leave the "vast area of activity in the field to state and local action."

Senate action on the bill, in the short time before adjournment, will depend on the people's mass pressure. Senate spokesmen for the bill have indicated there will be little effort on their part to press for its passage.

Rally to Hit Gov't Backing of Fascist Leaders

Anti-fascist workers from Hungary, the Ukraine and other lands will protest the admission of Nazi leaders and fascist generals to the United States at a rally at the Hotel Capitol Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

The anti-fascists will ask the State Department to withdraw its patronage of such men as Gen. Stetsko, the Ukrainian fascist, who was Hitler's deputy general in the Ukraine in 1941-42.

Gen. Stetsko, who entered the United States with State Department support, spoke at a war rally at Manhattan Center May 4 and asked America to help open a "second front" in Europe against the Soviet Union.

The anti-fascist gathering will also protest the State Department's support of Col. Gen. Ferenc Farkas de Kis'ari, who was the chief military adviser to Ferenc Szalasi, late fascist dictator of Hungary. Szalasi, who was executed as a war criminal, murdered thousands of Hungarian Jews.

Gen. Ferenc Farkas de Kisbari also spoke at the Manhattan Center war rally. He came to America with State Department help.

"The ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!"

—Rabbi Meyer Sharf, Anshe-Pokotilof Synagogue

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- SOL TISCHLER, East Side leader
- MRS. ROSE SOBELL, mother
- PROF. EPHRAIM CROSS, leading opponent of anti-Semitism
- DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN, American Labor Party
- JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman, Rosenberg Committee
- DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary, Rosenberg Committee

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What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

PROTEST THE HOLDING of Martin Young and Peter Harkissides on Ellis Island. Hear The Reverend Wm. Howard Meish. Wednesday evening, June 25 at 8:30 p.m. Savoy Gardens, 406 Ditmas Ave., B'klyn. Entertainment. Conlr. 25c. Auspices: Neighborhood Defense Comm. for Peter Harkissides and Anna Taffler.

Coming

PAUL ROBESON in Brighton Beach in a Concert and Dance. Saturday Eve., June 28, Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Program—Harry Gendel, Betty Sanders. Adm. \$1, at door \$1.25.